

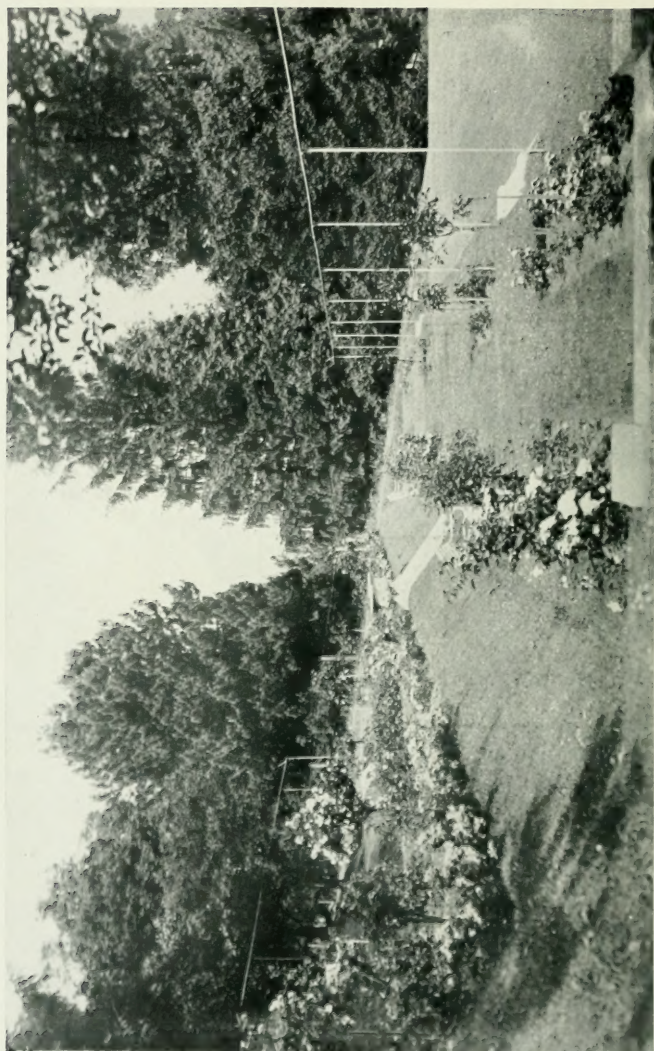
The
ROSE SOCIETY
OF
ONTARIO



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MR. F. A. KENT'S GARDEN, PORT PERRY, SECOND PRIZE PICTURE

Annual
of
The Rose Society of Ontario
1919

THE BRYANT PRESS, Limited
TORONTO

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And Hon. President, President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretary-Treasurer,
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Annual
of
The Rose Society of Ontario
1919

Prospectus

The Rose Society of Ontario has been formed for the furtherance and encouragement of the cultivation, study and exhibition of Roses throughout the Province.

The seat of the Rose Society is at Toronto, where its records and library shall be kept.

It is intended to hold two Annual Rose Exhibitions in Toronto ; one in June and one in the Autumn.

Competitions for prizes are divided into the following classes :

CLASS I.—Professionals ; comprising all such persons and corporations as carry on the trade of growing and selling flowers.

CLASS II.—Semi-Professional ; comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but who keep gardeners not otherwise or elsewhere employed.

CLASS III.—Semi-Amateurs ; comprising all such persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but have the occasional assistance of gardeners (not solely employed by themselves) in the cultivation of roses.

CLASS IV.—Amateurs ; comprising all those persons who do not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivate roses without the assistance of any gardener.

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The Annual Meeting

THE Sixth Annual Meeting took place in the Margaret Eaton Hall, on Wednesday evening, February 19th, the President in the Chair. The meeting was opened by the President welcoming the members and thanking them for their assistance in keeping the Society together during the last few difficult years, and saying that now that things were brighter, we could hope to attain to great success in our various projects.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read, and signed. The Financial Report followed, and was approved and adopted. The President then addressed the meeting, congratulating the members upon the splendid year the Society had had with its most artistic and otherwise successful Exhibition, the popular Summer Months Bulletin, and the great increase in membership. She then spoke at length upon the subject of the projected Test Garden, the plans for the starting of which the Committee had been working upon during the year. She asked the help and co-operation of the members in the carrying out of this project, which would be of inestimable benefit to the would be rose growers of Toronto.

Professor F. E. Buck then spoke on the subject, endorsing the President's idea that this was the psychological time to take a forward step in work of this sort. The Experimental Farm Rose Garden of Ottawa, he said, though quite small, was by far the most popular department of the Farm, attracting large numbers of visitors all through the rose season. Professor Buck considers it almost the duty of a Society to co-operate with the Government, and provide public gardens of this sort for those who cannot afford the luxury of growing flowers themselves. He begged the new Executive to carry on the plans started by the retiring officers, suggesting that those who had influential friends should do everything possible to persuade the City to assist, and asking members to make donations of beds of roses, or funds with which to buy shrubs.

Mr. Dunlop then added his word, fully endorsing all the President had said, saying, however, that he would like to see the Test Garden a Provincial rather than a Municipal one. In desiring to start such a garden, the Society had for precedent the American Rose Society, which had personally planned the American Test Gardens, which, as is well known, have proved such a success. After promising every assist-

ance to the society in the project, he briefly described the very beautiful roses which he had very kindly presented to the Society. He said he was the proud producer of the first Canadian rose (1914). (The roses were donated the following morning to the Home for Blind Girls, who as one may feel sure, appreciated them very greatly.)

Mrs. Dunnington-Grubb and Miss Yates now spoke, the former most kindly promising to draw up plans, when the Society had secured land, and the latter saying she hoped that the Rose Test Garden would only be the beginning of a large Test Flower Garden for herbaceous borders, etc., as well as roses.

Senator Nicholls then moved : "That a working Committee of seven, the President and Secretary, *ex officio* (with power to add to their numbers if they thought it advisable), be formed to enquire into the best method of acquiring ways and means." This was seconded by Mr. S. B. Brush and carried. The following were elected : Senator Nicholls, (Chairman), Mrs. Dunnington-Grubb, Mr. A. D. Heward, Mr. E. L. Morton, Mr. P. H. Mitchell, Mr. J. H. Dunlop. A meeting was called for the following Monday (Feb. 24th).

The Elections for the new Committee now took place, followed by the Presentation of Prizes competed for at the Summer Exhibition. Professor Buck distributed the prizes except in the case of the Roseholme Challenge Cup which was presented by the donar, Mrs. Walter Lyon, to the President, she having won it for two years in succession.

About fifty colored slides of gardens of the members were now thrown on the screen, after which the scrutineers reported that the following Committee had been elected :

Mrs. G. G. Adam
Mrs. W. H. B. Aikins
Miss M. E. Armour
Dr. Allen Baines
Prof. F. E. Buck
Mr. W. B. Burgoyne
Mr. C. E. Chambers
Mr. Robert Christie
Mr. W. K. George
Mrs. J. J. Gibbons

Mr. Lionel Godson
Mr. F. L. Green
Mr. A. D. Heward
Mr. S. B. McMichael
Mr. E. L. Morton
Mr. W. B. Raymond
Capt. A. H. Rolph
Mr. Home Smith
Mrs. Charles Temple
Miss Mary Yates

The meeting then adjourned.



CAPT. HEYWARD, GROWN BY MRS. H. B. SOMERVILLE, PARKDALE

President's Address

MY remarks to-night will deal mostly with Test Gardens, but before I touch upon the subject I want to thank the Executive for their generous sympathy and help during the past year.

Mr. Morton, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, and his able assistants have every reason to be proud of the Annual Exhibition which took place in July last. Every detail was well thought out and very carefully planned so that the exhibitors were able to stage their roses in the allotted time. Jenkin's Gallery made a wonderfully artistic background for the displays and the event was an unqualified success.

It is rather a pity so many of our amateurs hesitate to send in exhibits. Many, when they visit the Exhibition, are surprised to find how favorably their roses compare with the prize winners. They then wish, when too late, that they had competed.

Through the strenuous efforts of Mr. McMichael, Chairman of our Membership Committee, we have succeeded in nearly doubling our numbers, and in consequence feel we will meet with a more cordial reception when submitting to the City our proposal for a Municipal Rose Garden.

Mr. McMichael is also to be thanked for the interesting monthly Bulletins published throughout the Summer. These, I am sure, were enjoyed by all of you.

Owing to war conditions last Spring and the "Flu" epidemic in the Autumn, it was deemed unwise and inadvisable to approach the authorities with the request for the establishment of a Rose Test Garden in Toronto.

I think this the psychological moment and I leave it as a legacy to the new Executive we are electing to-night to take up whole heartedly and carry through to a successful issue.

The primary function of a Test Garden is to educate the public in the love of roses so that everybody will want to grow them. Educate children to admire and love roses and to consider them a bit of the home furnishing. In short to arouse the love of a rose to such a pitch that Toronto will become clothed in roses.

The part our Society would have to take would be to keep an accurate account of every variety of rose grown in the Garden ; how many blooms during the season ; whether

early or late or perpetual bloomers ; the effect of rose disease upon them ; the treatment most successful ; the soil found best suited to *this* variety and *that* ; and lastly, climatic conditions.

Many people do not know *one* rose by name. These buy by color only and the result is most disappointing. Roses in the Test Garden would be most carefully labelled. Test Gardens give all new roses a trial—if any are a success they quickly become established varieties.

Observations will be published in the Bulletin and in the Annual, together with all donations of bushes.

Undesignated subscriptions will be spent at the discretion of the Committee. The money will go into purchasing new varieties. Any member of the Rose Society who wishes to give a bed of say twelve bushes of his or her favorite rose will be welcome. We will label these with not only the name of the rose but the name of the donor.

Remember it will naturally make it easier for the deputation, when asking for land on which to start this proposed Garden, to have the promise of some of these donated beds.

I received a newspaper from St. Catharines last week containing a letter from Mr. Burgoyne donating to that city \$1,000 for a Civic Rose Garden.

Are we going to let St. Catharines steal a march on us ?

As an attraction to Toronto I am sure there can be none greater than a Municipal Rose Garden.

In Hartford, Conn., thousands of people visit the Test Gardens every Summer and judging from the motor numbers many come hundreds of miles to see these glorious beds.

In the 1916 American Rose Annual the statement was made that "an acre of the Rose Garden attracts about 85,000 people each year."

I have made my suggestion as to a Test Garden for this City of yours. Will you, one and all, tell me what you think of the plan ? I want everybody who is interested to come forward and say that the new Test Garden we propose asking the City for will have their support, that you will not only take an interest in it but you will back it up, visit it, and more important than all make some donation towards it in the shape of a rose bush you have been successful in growing. I can assure you this will add materially to the scheme we are to-night trying to evolve.

Financial Statement

RECEIPTS

To Balance brought forward, Feb. 1st, 1918.....	\$	210	21
“ Membership Fees.....	\$	423	00
“ To Life Membership Fees.....		40	00
“ Prize Fund.....		56	00
“ Advertisements in Annual.....		161	50
“ Admission and Tickets, Rose Show.....		373	50
“ Entries, Rose Exhibition.....		19	75
“ Auction and Sale of Roses.....		101	45
“ Sale of Books and Programmes.....		43	32
“ Advertisements in Bulletin.....		60	00
“ Bank Interest.....		11	64
		1,290	16
“ Refund Prize Fund.....		19	00
Receipts for 1918.....	\$	1,519	37

EXPENDITURES

By Annual Meeting Expenses—			
“ Rental of Hall.....	\$	15	00
“ Advertisement in Dailies.....		3	52
“ Lantern and Colored Slides.....		15	05
“ Printing.....		26	00
“ Stationery, Stamps and Telephone.....		12	00
“ Lecturer.....		8	15
“ Addressing envelopes.....		8	00
	\$	87	72
“ Society Cup.....		8	45
“ Advertisements in Dailies.....		25	73
“ Printing, Miscellaneous.....		92	25
“ Exhibition Expenses—			
“ Rental of Hall.....	\$	78	00
“ Stationery and Postage.....		33	11
“ Storage.....		17	50
“ Printing.....		44	00
“ Show Cards and Signs.....		5	00
“ Glass Holders.....		14	70
“ Orchestra.....		20	00
“ Moss.....		4	25

By Photographs.....	\$ 15 35	
“ Boxes.....	24 20	
“ Street Car Advertising.....	72 50	
“ Advertisements in Dailies.....	34 80	
“ Paints and Stains.....	2 05	
“ Miscellaneous.....	21 25	
“ Cartage.....	8 00	
“ Insurance.....	5 62	
	—————\$	400 33
“ Annual Report.....		373 31
“ Stationery and Postage.....		83 02
“ Expenses of Rose Bulletin.....		42 00
“ Canadian Women’s Association for Welfare of the Blind—		
“ Half net proceeds of Rose Exhibition.....	\$ 22 42	
“ Net proceeds of Auction of Roses.....	101 45	
	—————\$	123 87
“ Prizes.....		132 00
		—————
Total Expenditure.....	\$ 1,368 68	
Balance on hand, Feb. 1st, 1919.....	150 69	
		—————
		\$ 1,519 37

KATHLEEN MUSSEN,
Assistant Treasurer.

An Acknowledgment

EVERYONE was good to us this year. Our printers were especially considerate in making us close prices on the Annual, and on other printed matter used before and at the Exhibition. The Toronto Street Car Advertising Co., and the Canadian Street Car Advertising Co., both made our case an exception and gave us a short time showing in the street cars advertising the Exhibition. All of the Toronto newspapers reported the Exhibition in a splendid way. With no little inconvenience to themselves, several hundred Toronto merchants placed our advertising cards in their show windows, all of which helped to increase the attendance at the Exhibition. We are especially indebted to a large number of merchants both in Toronto and elsewhere who purchased advertising space in our Rose

Annual and in the Rose Bulletin, and thereby helped materially to defray the cost of those publications. For our part, we have tried to give the public in general, our advertisers and our members full value. The Exhibition Committee organized and carried through an Exhibition that was immensely admired, and one that will do much to increase rose culture in Ontario. For our advertisers we have increased the circulation of the Rose Annual by nearly fifty per cent., and we believe made our advertising space of increased value to those who patronized us. Nevertheless we feel that everyone was good to us, and this is a partial but very sincere expression of our appreciation.

THE SPECTRE OF THE ROSE

(From the French of Théophile Gautier)

O let those lashes now uncloset
That o'er your virgin visions fall ;
I am the spectre of a rose
You wore last evening at the ball.
You took me with you still empearled
With silver tears of shining dew ;
The fête was like a starry world
Through which all night I went with you.

Lady, for whose sake I am dead
(Since Death heeds not your word nor glance)
All night about your pillowed head
The spectre of the rose will dance.
But fear me not ; I shall not cry
For mass nor anthem, sad and low ;
My soul a perfume light will fly
To heaven soon enough, I trow.

And many will desire my fate ;
To sink so sweetly unto rest,
What man to die would hesitate ?
For lo ! my tomb was your soft breast,
And o'er the grave where I repose
A poet, with a kiss, hath writ
This epitaph : "Here lies a rose
And every monarch envies it."

France. —ARNOLD DAWSON (PRIVATE).
Copied from "The Queen."

Address to the members of the Toronto Horticultural Society on "Rose Night."

MR. AUBREY HEWARD

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Toronto Horticultural Society:

Mr. Mitchell will tell you—or could tell, or has told you—that I was very reluctant to speak to you to-night on a subject in which you are probably well versed. But since you have been so kind as to invite me and since I am here, I must try to do my bit.

* * *

To my mind and from my own small experiences, roses are and have been the easiest of all flowers to grow. All that is necessary is to be fond of the work. It should be a labour of love, and if it is one will find rose culture simple and delightful. Then think of their many points which should place roses first among all flowers.

We have them as small bushes and as trees ten feet high, creeping along banks and climbing up the walls of houses. Again they are not confined to one color but are found in many colors and a great variety of shades, and as for their scent—can the scent of any flower approach that of the rose?

My first Rose Garden was at the corner of Peter and Wellington Streets. Here I had about a dozen bushes which I bought and planted as just rose bushes for at that time I knew nothing about varieties or their names. These bushes did very well for a short time and then the smoke from the trains and the dirt of that part of town seemed to affect them in the same way as it did ourselves, so that when it was decided to move to better air and cleaner surroundings, my few bushes were dug up and went with me. Their next home was in Rosedale and as the name suggests it proved a better situation for my few bushes. They thrive much better here in the purer air and away from all the smoke and dust which was slowly killing them in their first home on Peter Street. I have never grown any finer roses than I did on Dale Avenue. While there I increased the number

of my bushes with a few others, Richmond and Killarney being among the roses planted at this time; and even now, though my garden is so much bigger, I would find it hard to say that I liked any rose better, for they certainly are both very beautiful. After a few years in Rosedale I once more dug up my roses and moved them to their present home, a little beyond the town of Oakville. It would be very hard to find a spot more suited to roses than where my garden now is. The situation is perfect as to exposure and shelter from winds ; and as to soil I have any kind I wish, close at hand. The surroundings are beautiful and consist of ever-green shrubbery, hillsides, running stream and orchards in the distances, so that no matter in what direction you look, the background is good. It was not, however, the growing of roses that took me to Oakville, but the desire to live in the country and incidentally to grow fruit. This I am still trying to do but not with the same success that I have had with my roses.

My experience is that farming of all kinds is a very expensive hobby ; far more so than the growing of roses ; nor is it so enjoyable. So I am thankful for my Rose Garden where I can soon forget the commercial end of my farm-life.

As I have already said, my present garden is at Oakville. I am glad to say it is not on the Lake shore Road, though near enough to have all the advantages of that good highway. The dust made by the thousands of motorists passing daily could not but be disfiguring to any garden, to say nothing of the annoyance from the publicity and the many would-be purchasers of flowers. Yes, for the sake of my garden it is well that the road approaching it is not considered a good automobile road. It is in fact an old dirt road with all its ups and downs. It still has wild roses and flowers growing by the fence. Our house on the farm stands back from the road on a small knoll. It was in front of the house and below it that my first rose bed was placed. Here I planted the roses brought with me from Rosedale. I made a round bed and the appearance from the house was that of a small sunken Rose Garden. Such it more than proved itself to be, for when the spring rains came the following year, my sunken garden was just a pond and I realized something had to be done if I wished to grow roses in this spot. That Fall I raised the ground here so that the water could not

lie on the beds. This led to many changes for I naturally thought that while I was at it I might as well enlarge the garden. So down came a few trees and in this way I was able to add eight more beds. I also dug up an adjoining black currant patch which had no right to be where it was, turned the patch into lawn, put a perennial border down one side and another long rose bed on the other. The whole garden faces South and is sheltered North, East and West by hill and spruce trees. On the hill sides and by fence and stream which form one boundary, many wild roses grow. The Rose Garden below the house is quite formal, having in the centre a sun dial on a stone pillar surrounded by ten beds, arranged with great regularity. The two beds nearest the dial are circles ; in these I have placed Standards, the other beds having the bushes. I have not confined my beds to roses alone. They all contain bulbs which are a great joy in the Spring and when the bulbs are over other flowers are coming on. The two circular beds contain *Nicotiana* with the Standard roses, and in the bush beds there are zinnias. There is a great variety of color in zinnias as well as a great mass of color and the effect from a short distance is that of a wonderful mass of roses. I think growing other flowers with roses a good plan. The beds always have plenty of blooms and while no doubt the plants take some of the food from the roses they also help to keep the roots of the roses cool with the shade they give. They also reduce the amount of hoeing which must be done. My plan is to add enough fertilizer to the beds for all the plants in them. In another part of the garden I have planted *Lillium Candidum* between the rows of roses and also dwarf larkspur. The effect of the blue flowers with the roses is most beautiful. One great advantage of a farm Rose Garden over a city one is that there is generally fertilizer near by ; and by a little judicious robbery from the farm, good soil may also be obtained without the same amount of trouble there would be in the city.

The drawback to the country garden might often be the water supply, but here again I am fortunate in having excellent springs which supply house, barns and garden with all the water wanted and running by gravity. So you see my garden has everything necessary to grow good flowers.



NES. HEWARD'S GARDEN, OAKVILLE

My Standard roses though not as fine as I should like are wonderful in their position. I do not yet know the best way of wintering them and I hope to get some pointers to-night. They were left standing one winter with straw over their heads and the following season many were dead. For the last two years I have been digging them up and keeping over winter in the root cellar. This method seems all right as far as their life is concerned but the digging up appears to me to be quite a shock and I do not believe they make as good a head as they would if left in the ground. This last Autumn I dug up my Standards on one side, bent the tree over flat on the ground, covered the exposed roots well with earth and placed green boughs as protection to the head of the tree. It remains to be seen what success I have, but even if the result is disappointing I shall continue to plant them for really the garden would not be perfect without them.

To have good roses one must first of all have good foliage, as you can not have one good without the other. Look after the foliage and the rest will follow. Often when my friends are looking at my roses they remark : "How well the foliage looks." Plants you know breathe through their foliage so that it stands to reason that where you have healthy foliage you will also have a healthy flower. How do we get healthy foliage ? I believe this is accomplished by proper spraying, either with liquids or dust and when I say dust I do not refer to the kind made by automobilists but a preparation manufactured for keeping down pests. This spraying will keep down the pests and you will get strong healthy foliage instead. "As you spray, so shall you reap." Spraying I believe to be of first importance. It is so in the apple orchard and it holds good with the rose too.

I have been asked to say what I consider a good rose. This reminds me of the story about the Kentucky Colonel, which perhaps you have heard before : The Colonel was being asked by his son if he considered a certain brand of whiskey good and he replied, "My son, never ask me if that brand of whiskey is good, never let me hear you call any particular brand good—all whiskey is good. Now if the question had been : "What do you consider the most beautiful flower ?" the answer would be easy and given without any hesitation, but when it is "What do you con-

sider a good rose?" Well, I can't answer as I consider them all good. I think them all so beautiful that it would not be fair to the many were I to put one first. To my mind the rose is at its best before it is completely open. In fact many roses which are almost too beautiful in bud form are somewhat disappointing when in full bloom. Take for example M. Herriott, or what is so often called the "Daily Mail." In the bud form to my mind it far surpasses its full bloom form. Another rose which is very like it is the Marquis de Sivety. And if you really wish to see a most beautiful combination, put a bunch of buds of Herriott, M. de Sevity, Old Gold, Rayon d'Or in a copper vase and I am sure you will agree with me that the showing is far more beautiful than a bunch of the same varieties in full bloom. There was just such a vase at the Rose Society's Exhibition last year which took first prize. The foliage of these varieties is also most beautiful and is remarkable for its dark glossy appearance. I am very fond of those copper colored buds, but I can not say that I like them more than many others. Take another rose, which grows well with me, Lady Ash-town. To my mind no rose is more beautiful than a good bud of Lady Ashtown. It is very long in shape and a most beautiful pink in color. It has a long strong stem and here again I think the bud surpasses the full bloom. And once again, take that little rose Irish Elegance. What could be more beautiful than a bud of it and at the same time how different to the others. There are so many roses and there is so much individual character about each that they all deserve first place. Take still another rose and a very old one, so old that it is almost forgotten and seldom seen, "The York and Lancaster." It is so different to the new roses, but with its wonderful coloring of red and white all mixed up it surely deserves not to be forgotten and should be found in more gardens. Personally I hope to have some day a bed composed of nothing but "York and Lancaster." Another rose which I have not seen except in my own garden is "Chateau de Clos Vougeot." This rose is very dark red in colour, almost black and very velvety in appearance. With me they bloom well in the Fall and this is one of the roses I like best when in full bloom. A bed of it in the Autumn would be a wonderful sight.

As to what constitutes a good rose, I think I would place its shape as of first importance, then color, scent and foliage, but remember you will not get the first important features without healthy foliage and you may have them all with good spraying.

I spray my roses about every two weeks from the end of April to the end of the season and oftener if I notice a pest appearing. Strange to say I rather like spraying roses though I hate spraying apples. However I do both jobs thoroughly and it was my apple orchard that taught me the necessity of good spraying. It is, however, a coincidence that I like the job when applied to my roses and I suppose it also shows where my heart is. In dusting I think the best results are obtained when the dew is on the leaves as the dampness makes the dust stick and there is also not so much waste in material when the foliage is damp. To obtain an exceptionally fine flower for exhibition purposes, no doubt a great deal could be done by picking off most buds and only leaving one or two to develop. When in Toronto I dusted my roses with ordinary common lime (slacked). It was somewhat disfiguring to the bush until washed away by rain or hose but I know it helped my bushes. Where roses are grown in clay there is less trouble from pests than when grown in sand and therefore of course there is not so much necessity for spraying. I know that last year I heard a great deal about the pests that were attacking the roses and especially was this so where the roses were growing in sand. I am quite convinced, however, that thorough spraying would have been the cure. Next to spraying in importance I should place the Dutch hoe. The ground especially in hot weather should be kept in a fine loose condition and should not be allowed to get a hard surface. The Dutch hoe I find the best implement for keeping the ground in proper shape. Of the varieties of roses, I like the H.T.'s best on account of the shape of the flower and the profusion of bloom. Last year I had roses until the end of November on my H.T.'s and there were hundreds of buds at that date which only needed a little more warmth to have produced beautiful flowers. In Toronto with the strong water pressure that you have, a great deal can be done in keeping down the pests just with the fine spray from the hose, put on with force. I do not think I can say much more unless it is to

mention a few of the roses I have in my garden which seem to do well.

J. B. Clarke. Is a very fine red.

Rayon d'Or. The best of yellows.

Lady Ashtown. I have already mentioned.

La France. What could be more beautiful ? and is pink.

M. Herriott. A wonderful shade of red.

M. de Sivety. Rather like Herriott in the bud, but more yellowish in full bloom.

Old Gold. Reddish orange color.

H.P.—*Frau Karl Druschki.* Wonderful large white rose but no scent.

H.P.—*Ulrich Brunner.* Crimson and very beautiful.

Ophelia. Very beautiful pink.

Juliet. Very odd color, changing from yellow to yellowish red.

Lyon. Should not be forgotten. A wonderful shade of pink.

Mrs. George Shawyer. Another pink.

Madame Rasary. Yellow.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson. Cream color.

Sunburst. Yellow to white.

Willowmere. Yellowish pink.

Lady Dartmouth. A small rose very like Irish Elegance when a bud and also called Baby Doll.

I have a great many others but I think you have heard enough from me and we want to see the pictures .

Two suggestions which I almost forgot. Be sure and pick off the withered flowers as they are weakening to the plant and nothing is more unsightly than a lot of withered blooms in the Rose Garden.

Keep careful look-out for suckers, if once allowed to get a good start they will destroy the rose, so you must ever be on the look-out. A good time to find them is when spraying.

PRUNING

Cut out all diseased wood and branches which you consider in a poor position. Remove useless shoots. Do not be afraid to cut back. As a general rule I think bushes are not cut back enough. Use a sharp knife

or shears which will make a clean cut. If bark is bruised it is often here that disease will start. Be sure and cut out all suckers which come from below the graft. If I am in doubt about suckers I make a point of cutting out rather than leaving. Cut out all branches that are likely to rub and back to a bud pointing outwards.

I do my pruning in the Spring after danger from frost is past.

Suckers may generally be recognized by the number of leaves they have, being seven or nine, while the rose usually has five.

Now as to Soil.

The rose grows in almost any soil, the one soil in which it will not grow being blue clay. Most of my soil is clay loam which I believe is considered the best though I have just as fine roses growing in sandy loam. The deeper the soil the better of course.

The following is a list of Sprays and Dusts, which I can recommend:

Kerosene Emulsion good for killing green aphids and scaly insects.

Bordeaux is used for rust, mildew, all kinds of blight, whenever leaves of plants have a tendency to turn black.

Slug Shot. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of powder to 1 gal. of water used in May and June will keep Roses comparatively free from insects.

SPRAYS

Abol.

Lime and Sulphur.

Arsenate of Lead. 5 lbs. to 50 gals. of whale oil. 1 lb. to 8 gals. of water.

Potassium Sulphide. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 gal. water.

Slug Shot. Between 10th April and 15th May, 3 times, followed by *Kerosene Emulsion*.

Kerosene Emulsion. 1 cake of laundry soap shaved fine into one gal. of water. When dissolved add 2 gals. of *Kerosene* oil. This makes the *Emulsion*.

End of April. Spray roses and neighbouring trees. Bordeaux, Lime and Sulphur.

Early in May. Just before leaves open. Whale oil.

May 20th. Leaves open. Potassium Sulphide.

May 27th. Potassium Sulphide.

June 1st. Buds set. Whale oil.

June 4th. Potassium Sulphide.

June 10th. H.P.'s begin to bloom. Potassium Sulphide.

June 17th. H.P.'s bloom in quantity. Arsenate of Lead.

June 24th. H.P.'s bloom in quantity. Arsenate of Lead.

July 1st. H.P.'s bloom in quantity. Whale oil.

July 8th. H.T. and T.'s bloom in quantity. Arsenate of Lead.

July 14th. H.T. and T.'s bloom in quantity. Arsenate of Lead.

July 21st. H.T. and T.'s bloom in quantity. Whale oil.

July 28th. H.T. and T.'s bloom in quantity. Potassium Sulphide.

Aug. 4th. H.T. and T.'s bloom in quantity. Potassium Sulphide.

Aug. 10th. Potassium Sulphide.

Aug. 17th. Potassium Sulphide.

Aug. 24th. Potassium Sulphide.

In closing I might say : Should any of you be passing through Oakville it will be a great pleasure and honour should you pay my roses a visit. They were worth a visit last year and I hope they may be more worth one this year. Thank you for listening to me and for the great compliment in having me here. I regret that I am not better qualified to do the subject justice.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

During the coming season notices will appear in the daily papers of Rose Gardens to be thrown open to the members of the Society.

The Summer Exhibition

THE 6th Summer Exhibition of the Rose Society of Ontario was held on July 3rd, 1918, at Jenkins' Art Gallery, in College Street. There were 38 exhibitors and 95 different exhibits.

The 1918 Show was pronounced by everyone who saw it, (and the attendance was over 2,500) to be in all respects the most successful ever held by the Society. The extremely cold winter produced an undeniable effect upon the exhibit. Some members had lost many of their H. T's, and had had their ramblers frozen to the roots ; and other exhibitors who in previous years had showed very fine H. P's, had literally not a bloom in their gardens that was worth cutting. Nevertheless the display was remarkably fine. The Committee had made every possible provision for the convenience of the exhibitors and the proper disposition of the flowers ; and the effect produced by these was greatly enhanced by their artistic and beautiful setting. Mr. Jenkins' Art Galleries were ideal for such a display. The skylight permitted every bloom to be perfectly seen ; and the charming old furniture and bric-a-brac gave a really sumptuous impression as of some luxurious and splendid home, of which the roses were the crowning glory.

The Committee believe, and very properly, that the Exhibition gave another and very great impulse to rose culture in Ontario. The visitors were manifestly much interested, took the names of the roses in many instances, and in many others expressed regret that the correct names could not be ascertained. In this connection the Secretary would be very grateful if the practice of labelling the roses could be more thoroughly carried out. She has had letters from visitors and members requesting it, and feels that the point should be emphasized. The *name* of a rose is a part of it, gives it a distinct status in the eyes of rose growers ; and from a practical standpoint is essential, as it permits the variety, if admired, to be increasingly cultivated.

The Committee thought it advisable this year to use all the available space for roses and for this reason made no effort to serve tea ; but the usual auction was held in the evening and from this the sum of \$101.45 was realized and was given to The Canadian Women's Association for the Welfare of the Blind.

The decorative classes proved to be more popular than ever before ; and this year the tables were every lovely ; Mrs. Adam's, adorned with blush roses, securing first prize. Mrs. W. H. B. Aikens won the second and Mrs. D. S. Stayner, the third prize. A fourth very pretty table was done by Mrs. C. L. Candee. Mrs. Adam also won first prize for her wonderful basket of roses, all perfect blooms and grouped with exquisite taste and simplicity.

The small baskets were a source of special interest, too ; also the vases and bowls ; the charm of these classes being in particular added to by the dignity and grace of the rooms in which they were displayed.

It is difficult to convey an idea of the enthusiasm and interest that pervaded the show during the entire day. The large airy and artistic rooms ; the sense of space and comfort ; the joy of seeing the flowers under such conditions—all this made the experience a very enjoyable one.

Latest reports state that the membership of the Society has increased by 249 since last February. It is to be hoped that, by the close of 1918, the desired total of 700 will have been secured. With such goodly members, all filled with devotion to the loveliest of flowers and its culture, the Society should go forward to fresh triumphs. The Committee deserve unstinted praise for achieving such success during these sad years of the war. They have undoubtedly added many rose growers to those already in Ontario contributing just so much of interest and satisfaction to their lives, and the yearly exhibitions, with their silent message of beauty, have been a veritable beneficence to weary hearts and eyes.

The judges for the decorative classes were : Mrs. Dunninton-Grubb, Mrs. Potts (Hamilton), and Miss Yates. For the other classes they were : Mr. George Baldwin, Mr.

Thomas Manton, Mr. H. J. Moore (Niagara Falls), Mr. W. Davidson and Prof. F. E. Buck (Ottawa).

The prize for the most perfect rose in the show was awarded to Senator Frederick Nicholls. (See Prize List on Page 26.)

IN PRAISE OF THE ROSE

Roses always Roses are—
What with Roses can compare ?
Search the garden, search the bower,
Try the charms of every flower ;
Try them by their beauteous bloom,
Try them by their sweet perfume.
Morning light it loveth best
In the Rose's lap to rest ;
And the evening breezes tell
The secret of their choice as well,
Try them by whatever token,
Still the same response is spoken ;
Nature crowns the Rose's stem
With her choicest diadem.

The preceding verse was written by an anonymous poet 'way back in 1860, for Harper's Magazine. The verse is quoted in a Cornell Bulletin, which adds : "It expresses vividly the appeal which is made by Roses, and reminds us again that through the ages no flower has fared better at the hands of literary men. Shakespeare mentions it more frequently than he names any other flower and other poets have been equally partial to it."

CLASSES		PRIZES					
CLASS	PROFESSIONAL	FIRST			SECOND		THIRD
		Value of Prize	DONOR	WINNER	Value of Prize	WINNER	Value of Prize
I.	Display of Roses on table.	\$15.....	R.S.O.	Mr. Hernan Simmers	\$10		
II.	SEMI-PROFESSIONAL 24 H.P.'s or 24 H.T.'s, not less than 6 varieties....	\$5.....		The Hon. Frederic Nicholls	\$2.		
III.	36 blooms of any kind....	\$5.....		Major Robert Christie	\$2.		
IV.	12 blooms of one variety of H.T.'s.....	\$5.....		Dr. Allen Baines	\$2..	Mr. Aubrey Heward	H.M.
V.	SEMI-AMATEUR 12 blooms of H.P.'s not less than 6 varieties....	Ella Baines' Challenge Bowl.....		No entries			
VI.	12 blooms of H.T.'s, not less than 4 varieties....	\$5.....	Sir Wm. Meredith	Mr. Aubrey Heward	\$2..	Dr. Allen Baines	H.M.
VII.	Best variety all roses but Ramblers, 48 blooms....	Rose bushes, \$10.....	H. Merryweather & Sons	Mr. Aubrey Heward	\$2..		Mrs. Caspar Clark

PRIZE LIST

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AMATEUR

VIII. Best 6 roses, any kind but
Ramblers.....

IX. Best 3 roses, not Ramblers

X. Best 6 H.P.'s, grown only
by Exhibitors.....

XI. Best 6 H.T.'s, roses for
three years or under...

OPEN

XII. Best exhibit of roses of all
kinds.....

XIII. 10 Sprays Climbing Roses,
Ramblers, etc.....

XIV. Best 48 H.P.'s, 48 H.T.'s,
or 48 T.'s.....

XV. Best 6 Crimson Roses,
H.P.'s or H.T.'s.....

Chall. Silver Basket (2 years succ'n)	The late Colonel G. A. Sweny	Miss Eleanor Strudley	\$2..	Mr. W. Miskelly	H.M.	Mr. E. L. Morton
Decor. Bowl	Mrs. G. G. Adam	Mr. S. Lillie	\$2..	Mr. E. Stokes	H.M.	Mrs. D. S. Stayner
\$5.....	Mr. S. B. MacMichael	Miss Ethel Godson	\$2..	Miss E. Strudley		
\$5.....	Mr. S. B. MacMichael	Mrs. Urquhart	\$2..	Miss E. Godson	H.M.	Mrs. E. H. Watt
Challenge Cup	The late Mr. J. T. Moore	Mr. F. L. Green	\$2..	.....	H.M.	
\$5.....	Mr. A. D. Heward	Mr. F. L. Green	\$2..	Mrs. W. H. B. Atkins	H.M.	Dr. Allen Baines
Challenge Cup	S. McGredy & Son	Mr. F. L. Green	\$2..	.....	H.M.	
\$5.....	Mr. Lionel Godson	The Hon. Frederic Nicholls	\$2..	Mr. D. E. Thomson	\$1..	Mrs. Urquhart

CLASSES		PRIZES						
CLASS	PROFESSIONAL	Value of prize	DONOR	WINNER	Value Prize prize	WINNER	Value of Prize	THIRD
XVI.	Best 6 Pink Roses, H.P.'s or H.T.'s.....	\$5	Mrs. J. J. Gibbons	The Hon. Frederic Nicholls	\$2 ..	Mr. D. E. Thomson	\$1 ..	Mrs. Urquhart
XVII.	Best 6 White or Cream Roses, H.P.'s or H.T.'s.....	\$5	Mr. A. D. Heward	Mrs. H. H. Champ	\$2 ..	Miss M. A. Brush	\$1 ..	Mr. C. E. Burden
XVIII.	Best 3 Teas.....	\$5	Mr. A. D. Heward	.....	\$2 ..	.....	H.M.	Mrs. D. S. Stayner
XIX.	DECORATIVE Not less than 6 varieties and not more than 12 blooms, any Rose but Ramblers, arranged in vases or bowls.....	\$5	Sir Wm. Meredith	Miss Ella Harcourt	\$2 ..	Mrs. G. G. Adam	H.M.	
XX.	Best vase or bowl of Rambler Roses.....	\$5 .....	.....	Mr. D. E. Thomson	\$2 ..	Miss M. Armour	H.M.	Miss E. Godson
XXI.	Best arrangement of Roses any kind but Ramblers.....	\$5 .....	.....	Mr. Aubrey Heward	\$2 ..	Mrs. G. G. Adam	H.M.	Mrs. W. H. B. Aikins

DECORATIVE

XXII. Most beautiful table arrangement of Roses in any form.....	"Roseholme" Challenge Cup.....	Mrs. W. H. Lyon	Mrs. G. G. Adam	\$2...	Mrs. W. H. B. Atkins	H.M.	Mrs. D. S. Stayner
XXIII. A basket of Roses.....		Mr. D. L. McCarthy	Mrs. G. G. Adam	\$2...	Mrs. A. B. Patterson	H.M.	Mr. A. Heward
XXIV. A small basket (not higher or longer than 12 in)...	\$5.....	Mr. A. B. Patterson	Mrs. S. B. MacMichael	\$2...	Mrs. P. H. Mitchell	H.M.	Mr. A. Aikins
XXV. NOVELTIES—OPEN New Roses.....	Cup.....	R.S.O.	No entries				
Best Rose in the Exhibition.....	\$5.....	The Hon. Frederic Nicholls					

The Test Garden

Introductory by W. B. Raymond

IT having been suggested by the President of the Rose Society of Ontario at a meeting of the Executive Committee recently held, that this subject should have the attention of the members, and that space in the Annual should be given to it, the present memorandum, and the further articles upon the subject which latter contributions are most gratefully acknowledged on behalf of the Committee, are presented to the readers of the Annual.

Test Gardens are now found in many places in the United States, and their utility has been satisfactorily established. The purpose and course of management of Test Gardens may be briefly explained as follows :

Test Gardens for Roses are those in which the culture of the rose is carried on with these objects, among others, viz. :

1. The ascertainment of climatic influence ; in other words, the selection of outdoor or field grown roses best adapted to growth in the varying temperatures in the different latitudes of Ontario.

2. Soil conditions, or effect of different kinds of soil on the successful growing of roses, and cultivation and treatment of soils.

3. Fertilizers.

4. Sunlight, shade, storm, temperatures and wintering.

5. Locality with respect to proximity to buildings, trees or other bushes and growing things.

6. Watering.

7. Insect and vegetable enemies and disease, and resistance thereto, prevention and treatment.

8. Planting and transplanting.

9. Pruning and training.

10. Propagation.

11. Foliage and flowering.

12. Vigor and duration of life.

13. Exhibition.

14. Securing contributions of specimen rose bushes for Test Garden purposes.

15. A scientific recording and making available to rose growers and the public, information derived from the Test Garden operations, including photographic, temperature and rain fall records.

The foregoing will introduce the subject of Test Gardens and possibly help make intelligible the purpose of such. It is clear that the information to be got from the efficient conduct of Test Gardens is bound to enable all those who make use of such information, to produce roses far more satisfactorily than without such aid ; instead of a "go as you please" way, a scientific method is followed. The experience derived through the Test Garden assures greater certainty in the results, and a larger measure of success, bringing with it an encouragement towards added effort ; and the participation of the members of the Society in the conduct of the Test Garden by including their contributions of roses for test growing purposes under their personal inspection, will certainly result in extending the culture of the rose, which, as all agree who have participated therein, is a most useful and delightful recreation, as well as an artistic and indeed scientific occupation.

It is written of the rose
In its bright array—
Hear thou what these buds disclose
Passing away.

—MRS. HEMANS.

Test Gardens

F. L. Mulford

*Horticulturist, United States Department of
Agriculture, Washington*

ROSE TEST GARDENS

IN starting a Rose Test Garden the object in view needs to be clearly in mind. The primary object is the trying out of new varieties, or of varieties new to the locality, and this is best done by growing them beside old and tried varieties. The more of these varieties there are for comparison the better the results are likely to be. In addition to this, the testing of some roses under different methods of culture, or pruning, or on different stocks, will prove valuable when conditions and supervision admit, but these latter functions are not practicable in most gardens because of lack of sufficiently trained men with the necessary freedom from other duties.

A general idea of a Test Garden is that of a demonstration or show garden, to show the public what roses may be grown locally. In such a garden there would naturally be comparatively few varieties. Only those that thrive under the conditions and would appeal to the average visitor would be used, and these in sufficient quantity to make a show.

A very large proportion of the roses in a Test Garden are likely not to be successful. These cannot be removed if they look unhappy, for they must be given every opportunity to prove themselves worthy. With nearly three-fourths of the roses not measuring up to a reasonable standard of performance a garden of necessity will not have the appearance of a show place. Part of the poorer roses will naturally die. It is practically impossible to have in reserve a sufficient supply of surplus plants to fill all such vacancies. To attempt to keep up appearances by transplanting part of the plants to make the plantation more compact would give an unfair reading as compared with varieties that did not have part of the plants reset. On the other hand, setting a successful variety for the region among the remaining plants of a partially unsuccessful kind, prevents observations



DOROTHY PERKINS, THE ELMS, WESTON

being so satisfactorily made, and if permitted to grow for any time with a weak growing kind would be likely to interfere with the proper development of the variety under test. A real Test Garden will always have a large number of varieties that are weak and only partially successful, which tends to give a more or less ragged appearance. Of course, if such a variety were immediately eliminated on its appearance of a failure to do well the appearance of the garden could be kept up, but in fairness to an apparently poor variety, an even longer test should be made of it than of the successful ones in order to determine that the variety and not the conditions are at fault.

Climbing roses are effectively grown on wire trellises that may either be the boundary or be provided at appropriate places within the garden. With the plants set 6 feet apart and trained to a fan shape, effective results may be obtained, and at the same time they may be readily removed for winter protection. The most vigorous can be grown effectively on posts 8 feet high set in pairs with a crosspiece over the top. The less vigorous kinds can be grown as pillar roses on posts 5 or 6 feet high.

Bush roses should be grown in beds either cut in turf or bounded by turf walks. Beds approximately 7 feet by 20 feet or 22 feet will nicely accommodate 4 varieties of dwarf polyanthas, teas or hybrid teas, giving room for 12 plants of each; 4 varieties of hybrid perpetuals, with 6 plants of each, could be planted in the same size bed. The main walks about such beds should be at least 6 or 7 feet wide and intermediate walks might be as narrow as 3 or 3½ feet. Beds of the same size would be about right for 4 varieties of moss roses, with 3 plants of each, while for rugosas or briars, they would be suitable for 2 varieties with 3 plants of each. They would accommodate from 2 to 4 species, with 2 to 3 plants of each, depending on the habit of growth. Where the varieties are not of a size to fill the bed, the turf walk can appropriately be made to encroach on the standard width.

It is becoming customary for roses to be donated for such projects, either by dealers, or by interested citizens, who either grow or more often purchase stock for the purpose. Where dealers contribute stock it is with the understanding that no stock shall be distributed from the garden except to

similar gardens or to scientific institutions for strictly investigational purposes. Where an understanding of this kind is in force with respect to dealers it should apply as well to all other stock in order to have the confidence of dealers that the rule is being enforced. It is hard to discriminate between stock from different places if any wood is permitted to leave the garden. If such discriminations in the distribution of propagating wood should be carried out strictly according to agreement, still the impression that wood was going from the garden would be likely to deter the introducers of new varieties from trusting their stock where it might get out.

These portions of a Test Garden held in reserve for future development can appropriately be handled as a show garden, but that portion actually devoted to testing will of necessity have many varieties that would promptly be eliminated from a show garden. The retention of such varieties for further trial often seems unwarranted, but if justice is to be done, they cannot be discarded. The appreciation of this situation is of vital importance.

In judging the value of a rose not only must its appearance and character be passed upon, at its principal blooming period, but careful record is necessary of its behavior throughout the year. Records of its behavior in comparison with other roses of its class should be made several times during the season, the number of times depending on the class of rose, as, for example, dwarf polyanthas and hybrid teas need to be observed at least twice a month, and at some seasons twice a week, while other classes need it twice a week for a short period, and then only three or four times the balance of the year. Certain features can be judged by a close study at a certain time, others can only be determined by records over a considerable period. Provision needs to be made for both in a successful Test Garden.

Blown roses hold their sweetness to the last.

—DRYDEN.

National Rose Test Garden

THE National Rose Test Garden at Washington, D.C., covers 2 acres. It is divided into two sections, lettered K. and L., and each section is divided into 12 plots. Ultimately it is expected that each plot will be divided into two lengthwise, as shown in L5. If the time comes when the funds are available for hand work alone, K6 seems a desirable subdivision of the beds. The roses are set in rows lengthwise of the beds with the rows far enough apart for horse cultivation at the start. The species, centifolias, gallicas, rugosas, briars and mosses, have grown so large as to prevent further horse work. The teas and hybrid teas are becoming so numerous that they are being set one-half the distance apart they were formerly set. At this distance about 20 inches hand cultivation is required.

Climbing roses are planted along the border fence and on trellises in sections 12. The trellises are made of 9 foot iron posts set 3 feet in the ground on which 6 wires are strung. The posts are 13.2 feet apart, the plants 3.3 feet from each post, with two plants of the same kind between each pair of posts. At some places indicated by lines across the border walk, 11-foot posts extending 8 feet out of the ground, are used and connected across the top by a pipe. Two roses of the same kind are set at these posts and trained over the walk. At other points along the inside of the border walk and along the centre walk posts extending 6 feet out of the ground are used for pillar roses. These are planted in pairs.

Ah! see the virgin rose, how sweetly she
Doth first peep forth with bashful modesty.

—SPENCER.

American Rose Test Gardens

Prof. E. A. White, Cornell University

Secretary, American Rose Society

IN the American Rose Annual for 1916, the editor, J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Pa., says : "There is no part of the United States and Canada in which the rose is not known and loved. It is indeed the universal plant, even now, and with improved varieties and a greater knowledge, it will assuredly attain a higher place in the regard of all the people of America." And again, "Nothing that the American Rose Society has done is more fraught with possibilities for concrete civic good than the establishment of Rose Test Gardens."

The first Municipal Rose Garden in America was designed, constructed and planted in Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn., in 1904, by Theodore Wirth, then Park Superintendent of Hartford. The original cost of the Garden was \$2,682.96. The annual cost of maintenance is approximately \$1,500. The Garden consists of 54,500 square feet or one and one-fourth acres. The number of visitors annually is estimated to be about 85,000. The cost per visitor, both for cost and maintenance, is .0173 cents.

In writing of this wonderful Rose Garden, Mr. G. A. Parker, the present Superintendent of the Hartford Park System, says : "It is doubtful if any single acre in the open of the Hartford Park System attracts so many people to it."

"Now you ask, 'What in my opinion is the effect and value of a Municipal Rose Garden to the people of the city?'"

"In my opinion, it is beneficial in several ways :

"First, it helps make Hartford known very pleasantly to many people outside the city and state. On our two so-called 'Rose Sundays' probably one-tenth of the automobiles have markers of other states than Connecticut, and mostly from Massachusetts. Quite a surprising number, however, come from distant states, for the Rose Season is also the commencement season for Yale College, and many automobile parties that go to that commencement visit the Rose Garden before their return. As an advertisement,

and for promoting good feeling toward our city, I think the Rose Garden brings back a greater return in money to the city than is expended for its maintenance.

"Second, it adds to the beauty and pleasure of many a private home ; for many, many people come to the Rose Garden not only for the pleasure while there, but take notes and purchase the roses that please them for their own homes. It is difficult to estimate to what extent the Rose Garden has, in this important way, brought comfort, peace, rest and pleasure into private homes. I believe this to be of no small value to Hartford.

"Third, it has increased greatly the sale of roses by nurserymen. Before this Garden existed, the people used to order roses as red roses, or white, or yellow, or by some nondescript name. Now they order by name, and buy many more than formerly, and if they do not get what they want, by comparison with the plants in the Rose Garden, they know it.

"Fourth, and much greater than all other beneficial results, is the influence of the beauty of the roses upon the individual. What beauty is, and how it influences the individual, is a much-discussed question. There are many definitions of beauty, but none that satisfy all, because beauty is a fundamental force, and fundamental forces cannot be defined."

Since the establishment of the Hartford Rose Test Garden, other Gardens have been established at Cornell University where the work is carried on by the Department of Floriculture in co-operation with the American Rose Society ; at Washington, D.C., where the co-operation is between the Society and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture ; at Minneapolis, Minn., and at Portland, Ore., where the work is directed by the Municipal Park Systems. Plans for the establishment of Rose Test Gardens in the south and southwest are now being formulated.

The value of Rose Gardens, such as these, are many fold Mr. Parker has told of the value of the Hartford Garden to the people of that vicinity. Such advantages are to be found in every section of the United States where a Rose Garden is established.

For the most part, the Rose Test Gardens are located where they are easily accessible to the public. They function as an excellent object lesson of the value of particular varieties to the people of the vicinity. Probably no one family of plants varies more in its requirements as to soil, humidity and temperature than does the rose. Varieties which do admirably in heavy soil are often inferior when grown in lighter soil ; those growing in the somewhat humid atmosphere near large bodies of water are unsuited for growth in inland sections or on higher altitudes ; but probably the most variation in hardiness results from exposure to differences in temperature. Species and varieties which do well in Washington, D.C., cannot be expected to do equally well in Canada.

In the Rose Test Gardens, an effort is made to test all species and varieties. The cultural test is really more valuable than are studies of the landscape effects produced by varieties. Little emphasis is placed on these effects in the Test Gardens now established. No effort is made to produce large masses of bloom of any one variety or of several varieties. The beds are regular in outline, and the number of varieties planted in each bed is definite. The varieties are distinctly labelled, and even the most inexperienced eye is able to discern the adaptation of a variety to local conditions. In the Gardens the best of the older varieties of roses are planted so that comparisons of the new varieties may be made with them to determine if the introductions have superior merit. Careful records are kept throughout the season, giving the effect of climatic conditions throughout the winter, the blooming period, the immunity or susceptibility to disease and other data valuable to the student of rose culture.

Rose Gardens, such as these, cannot help being a wonderful stimulus to rose growing. The effects are already manifest on private estates and around the less pretentious homes in the United States. People are coming to understand that when varieties suited for their local conditions are selected for planting, the rose is not difficult to grow. Too many people have become discouraged because the varieties they selected for planting were not hardy. No area of ground about the home is too limited in extent for



BASKET DECORATED BY MRS. C. G. ADAMS, TAKING FIRST PRIZE

a rose bush, and the rose is becoming more and more "a plant for the common people."

It is hoped that Rose Test Gardens may be established not alone in Ontario, but in other parts of the Dominion of Canada. They would be of rare value to the Canadian people and would also serve a splendid purpose in linking the rose interests of the United States with those of Canada. They would help to make the rose a more universal flower, so that the motto of the American Rose Society,

"A Rose for every Home,
A Bush for every Garden,"

may be realized even beyond the boundaries of the United States.

Test Gardens

By H. J. Moore, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Horticulturist

Queen Victoria Park Commissioners

I CONSIDER the idea of instituting Test or Trial Gardens for Roses an excellent one. Only through educational channels can any Society make progress, and, therefore, it would seem that the Rose Society of Ontario will only make progress as it educates. This, the premier Rose Society of the Dominion, should have one or more Trial Gardens. It might be well to establish one in or near Toronto, and later if the project is a success to establish other gardens in the north, south, east, west, and centre of the Province.

If the Rose Society of Ontario is to grow, it will do so largely as a result of education through the medium of Lectures, Exhibitions, and last but not least, Trial Gardens. People cannot be expected to love or desire things which they never see, and do not know exist. Roses are no exception to the rule. Trial Gardens are the places where the best may be seen, and as the best Roses are usually so superior to what the average person grows, it can hardly be ex-

pected that growers will increase rapidly in numbers until the Trial Gardens reveal the possibilities.

Not only will the Trial Gardens reveal the magnificence of the subjects in question. They will be the means of eliminating all worthless roses and those which are not hardy enough to withstand the rigors of the local climate. This is a reason that Trial Gardens should be established at widely separated points.

Few people can afford to travel two or three hundred miles unless the matter is that of life or death, therefore were the Trial Gardens located with a view to affording an opportunity to persons, from all parts of the Province where roses can be grown to see them, the Society's work would be given an impetus which could not come in any other way. Only as the Rose Society of Ontario opens its arms to the rose growers of the entire Province will the rose growers take notice and become sympathetic with its work. The writer is looking forward to the time when all cities of twenty thousand people or more will become progressive enough to institute Rose Gardens of their own, apart from the Trial Gardens of the Rose Society of Ontario. This would be very easy to achieve were every rose loving member of the various Horticultural Societies to become members of the first mentioned Society.

As previously stated, the writer favors the instituting of one Trial Garden. If this were successful the Province could be divided into districts each with its committee or Board of Management, each responsible to headquarters. These committees could under proper guidance lay out and care for the Trial Gardens in their respective districts.

Distances in Canada are far too great for any one Trial Garden to be generally adequate, except during the experimental stage. It would only benefit local people. The good work the Rose Society of Ontario is doing in this great land should be known in every corner of the Province, and the writer hopes that soon from it will spring a National Rose Society. This is not too much to hope, but in the meantime let us see that all districts are favoured equally as the opportunity comes, and are allowed to participate in the advantages which will naturally accrue through the institution of Trial Gardens.

An Enthusiastic Member

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1919.

Dear Mrs. Gibbons :

I have your letter of the 15th instant, inviting suggestions for publication in the Annual Report of the Rose Society, and I take advantage of this invitation to suggest that it would give great pleasure to many rose lovers if some definite arrangements were made to the end that on certain specified dates some of the larger private rose gardens would be thrown open for the inspection of members of the Society.

The Rose Exhibition has done much to foster the growth of rose culture, but after all the rose enthroned as queen of flowers can be seen to better advantage in the garden than on the exhibition table, and in the garden moreover one can with pleasure and profit "swap" experiences in regard to soils, mulches, insect pests, pruning, and other innumerable "points" which make the cultivation of the capricious rose a captivating problem.

I would also suggest that no more time be lost in bringing before the public and the City Council the project of a Municipal Rose Garden. I notice in last year's address by the President of the Society that this project was referred to as highly desirable, but with the suggestion that no action be taken until such time as the membership of the Society had largely increased. Personally I think delay inadvisable and believe that if a representative Committee of say five active members was appointed with authority to prepare plans and estimates of cost, to select a location, and thereafter to interest the public, through the press, the City Council would give favorable consideration to such a project in the same manner as they have authorized the establishment and equipment of Zoological Gardens, Children's Playgrounds, etc., for the education and well-being of the community.

Yours very truly,
FREDERIC NICHOLLS.

Mrs. Gibbons, Vice-President,
The Rose Society of Ontario,
120 East Roxborough St.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Cuttings from "The Garden" (English)

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SOME OLD GARDEN ROSES

I ALWAYS read with great interest and profit Miss Jekyll's notes in *The Garden*, and her remarks on the above subject awaken lively recollections of the dear old roses of long ago. Mme. Plantier is justly praised, for it is like a huge snowball when fully out. Mention is made of Cramoisie Supérieure. I would strongly advise Fabvier; I consider it a more showy rose. I know of a bed of it near me that in autumn is a glorious sight, towering some 5 feet high, a vivid mass of scarlet, beautifully grouped among lofty pines.

Miss Jekyll mentions Morletti as being red. I fancy she is confusing this with Boursault Gracilis, for Morletti is pink and is synonymous with Mme Sancy de Parabère. Neither of these last two was known prior to 1870.

I might put in a word for the lovely Copper Austrian Briar, also for the single yellow and the double yellow Harrisonii. All three are most charming. Then there is the dear old white Damask Mme Hardy, of exquisite shape. I have still the very dark old Hybrid Perpetual Rose Empereur de Maroc. Would that we could obtain a like color in a more substantial bloom!

I distinctly remember, when my father (happily still spared to us and now eighty-six years old) was gardener to J. T. Hedge, Esq., Reed Hall, Colchester, how he prided himself on the grand standards of many old roses, such as Juno, Charles Lawson, Brennus, Boule de Nanteuil, Kean, D'Agnesseau, Coupe d'Hebe and others, and many of these found their way into the show boxes of that time. These old Hybrid Chinese make glorious standards; we see nothing like them to-day. They had fine wide heads, typical of what a standard rose should be; but, alas! they were June roses only, and for the rest of the summer we had to view flowerless trees.

I wish we could have a National Rose Garden where all these old favorites could be collected together with the more modern kinds. Would it not be a lovely Peace Mem-

orial and a worthy task for our National Rose Society to establish? We cherish our old buildings. Why should we not cherish our old roses and not suffer them to disappear, as they seem likely to do.

Eastwood, Leigh-on-Sea.

WALTER EASLEA.

ROSE AMERICAN PILLAR

This is a variety of much decorative merit, and one that can be utilized successfully for hiding an objectionable object, owing to its vigorous growth. It is not unusual to see sucker-like growths from the base that reach 12 feet during the current year. From such shoots as these huge panicles of bloom are obtained. Trained against a lattice-like fence with a southern aspect, the whole of the flowers show to the front, which enhances its appearance. The rosy pink blooms with a pure white eye are distinct from any other variety, and certainly attractive. The stock is easily increased by cuttings 8 inches long, taken in September from half-ripened shoots that flowered during the current year. These, if dibbled into gritty soil, quickly take root, and by the following November twelvemonths will be suitable for putting where they are to flower. No rose that I know pays better than this for liberal treatment in manure, deeply dug soil and frequent doses of liquid manure during the growing season. In exhausted soil the annual growth is sparse, and the foliage assumes a pale tint instead of the dense green hue so noticeable in vigorous-growing plants; indeed, the contrast and background of foliage affords a splendid setting to the rosy pink blooms.

E.M.

A SELECTION OF RAMBLING ROSES

Opinions vary as to what constitutes a perfect Rambling Rose. My ideal is a variety that annually flowers from base to summit; not the type that grows to the top of a pole and gives a crop of flowers there. The type of which Dorothy Perkins was the forerunner is my ideal. With judicious pruning this section can be utilized in any site, growing freely with reasonable cultural attention as to soil and manure, making ample foliage, and giving an abundant crop of bloom. Freedom of flower, combined with ample leafage, is of far greater consequence in a Rambling Rose than a few blooms of more shapely form and size. In a

garden some quick-growing subject is at times needed to hide an unsightly object or to provide a suitable background for a herbaceous border, for example, or to climb up tree stems. A good type of a Rambling Rose is then serviceable. The sparse branching sorts like Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant, La France or Caroline Testout would be quite useless for such a purpose.

With a greater variety of early and late flowering sorts the season is considerably prolonged. Even with so many varieties we still lack one that can strictly be termed perpetual flowering. Some persons class the Trier section as ramblers, but I do not accept the varieties of that type as such. They certainly are perpetual flowering, but a variety that does not grow beyond 7 feet high cannot be termed a good type of Rambler. For this purpose my ideal is one that will grow 12 feet or 14 feet high and flower from base to summit in the same way as American Pillar, Excelsa or François Juranville.

In the matter of color we are still without a pure yellow ; one of the tint of Maréchal Niel is desired. Even pure white varieties possessing all the attributes of a perfect climber are none too plentiful.

From the following selection a really good collection can be made, suitable for any garden, large or small, embracing as it does some new as well as older sorts of outstanding merit :

Mme. Alfred Carriere was introduced by Schwartz, in 1879, and is still prized for its freedom of growth, floriferousness, and especially for its adaptability for so many sites, such as covering a 20-foot-high wall with an eastern aspect, over a pergola, or a tripod pillar among shrubs or on the grass. In color the buds are blush, fading to pure white as the blooms develop. This is one of the earliest varieties to flower.

Neige d'Avril is less known in England than it should be ; the sweetly scented, pure white blooms are freely produced at the end of June, and last a long time in a fresh condition.

Mrs. Littleton Dewhurst is a white sport from Lady Gay, introduced by Messrs. Pearson of Chilwell, and having all the good qualities of that variety in the matter of growth and freedom of bloom. The huge trusses of flower hang

gracefully in clusters. In my opinion this is the finest white-flowered Rambling Rose we have.

Sweetheart has the merit of lasting longer in flower than any rose I know. It is densely clothed with dark green, shining leaves. The buds are pink in color, changing to pure white as they expand.

Minnehaha (Walsh, 1905) produces huge panicle-like flower clusters, handsomely double, dark rose in color. For an independent pillar where an all-round appearance is required I know of no rose to equal this.

François Juranville (Barbier, 1906) in color is bright salmon pink over an orange yellow base. In growth it is rampant, thickly clothed with dark green foliage. For perpetual flowering this is more marked than any variety I know.

Excelsa (Walsh, 1909) is commonly known as Crimson Dorothy; in color scarlet crimson. This is a superb variety for any position, and should be included in the smallest collection.

Sodenia (Weigand, 1912) is especially floriferous; carmine with a scarlet flush.

Lady Gay (Walsh, 1903) has many superb qualities, especially in the production of its panicle-like trusses, by which it is distinguishable from Dorothy Perkins, as well as by the cherry pink shade of color.

Dorothy Perkins, although introduced by Walsh in 1902, is still the most popular climbing variety among the general body of cultivators. For a fence, hedge, pillar, pergola, or even on a north wall, this rose cannot be excelled. In colour soft pink.

Ethel was one of a trio sent out by C. Turner in 1912, having flesh pink, semi-double blooms which are very attractive, though, unfortunately, it is not very vigorous in growth.

Dorothy Dennison (Dennison, 1909) is the best of the trio of pale pink sports from Dorothy Perkins. In color shell pink.

Tausendschon (Schwartz, 1906) should be included as a pillar plant. In habit of growth it is distinct from any other sort I know, as it flowers so freely from spurs formed on the older branches not making sucker-like growths in the same manner as the bulk of rambling sorts. In color the buds

open pink, developing to rosy carmine, lasting quite a long time in a fresh condition ; indeed, the color emphasises with age.

Felicite et Perpetue, introduced by Jacques in 1828, is the most rampant in growth of any variety ; therefore for hiding an unsightly object or for covering a wall in any aspect it is useful. The blooms are borne in profusion. In colour creamy white, changing to pure white.

Crimson Rambler (Turner, 1893) is stil' the most brilliant of all roses in colour during a damp summer. With a prolonged drought this rose is highly susceptible to mildew.

Aimee Vibert (Vibert, 1829).—As a wall climber this is valuable, being almost evergreen. The clusters of pure white blooms are especially fragrant.

Gardenia (Soupet et Notting, 1900) is one of the first of climbers to open its flowers, continuing until quite late in autumn. The buds are yellow, changing to pure white as the blooms expand.

Braislwick Charm (F. Cant, 1914) has deep orange coloured buds, declining to almost white on the outer part with a tinge of yellow in the center, and being of Tea origin it is pleasingly fragrant.

François Guillot, pale yellow passing to white, is an exceptionally free-flowering variety of vigorous growth.

Claire Jacquier flowers early and in great profusion ; in colour nankeen yellow.

Coronation (Turner, 1912) is bright crimson, shaded scarlet, with a splash of white in each petal.

The following are single-flowered varieties, and very desirable for covering poles, pergolas or fences, as they grow freely and flower abundantly :

Hiawatha (Walsh, 1905) is too well known to need description, providing as it does huge clusters of brilliant scarlet blooms, much enhanced by the deep yellow anthers.

American Pillar (Conrad, 1909).—Where an extra strong, free-flowering variety is required for covering a fence quickly, this is the rose to plant. Sucker-like growths 14 feet long are produced in one season. The rose pink blooms are produced in huge trusses, and are much emphasised by pure white centre ring and yellow stamens.

Evangeline (Walsh, 1907).—Of single-flowered climbers this is one of the best ; strong in growth, free in flower. In color it is white with carmine pink tipped petals, giving afterwards a crop of small red hips.

Silver Moon (B. Cant, 1912) gives exceptionally large, pure white blooms, very pretty in the bud ; of robust growth.

Brunoni (Himalayan Briar) is extra strong in growth, bearing huge clusters of pure white flowers in abundance.

Sweet Lavender (G. Paul and Son, 1912) has pale lavender or mauve blooms with yellow stamens.

Jersey Beauty is the most continuous flowering variety of all the rambling section, but the blooms are fleeting ; in color pale yellow.

Delight is useful, owing to its lateness of flowering ; in color carmine, the base of the petals white, with yellow stamens.

Paul's Carmine Pillar (Paul and Son, 1896) is the earliest to flower in this section, therefore useful, prolonging as it does the flowering season.

E. MOLYNEUX, V.M.H.

BRIAR ROSES

I have noticed with interest the many types of roses mentioned in *THE GARDEN* recently, and was pleased to see several of the Briar type receive their due meed of praise. I think these are worthy of much more attention than is generally accorded them ; not that they need much attention from a cultural point of view, for if they are planted in suitable soil—and any ordinary good garden soil seems to suit them quite well—they will flourish beautifully, and all that is required is an occasional thinning out of the old wood.

Una is a lovely strong-growing sort ; it flowers profusely and is of a creamy white color. It makes an excellent pillar rose, and is semi-double in character ; this is also a grand sort for rambling over terrace walls or embankments. I have never yet seen the wood killed back by frost or otherwise injured during our most severe winters here.

Another most striking variety is *Refulgens*, also a semi-double. The flowers are of a bright scarlet, and it is splendidly adapted for grouping in bold masses in the shrubbery. Another very fine crimson is *Lucy Bertram*. *Meg Merrilees* is also a very telling shade, but single. Other singles include

the well-known Austrian Copper and Austrian Yellow, both delightful sorts ; and we have Harrisoni, another Austrian variety, with beautiful yellow, semi-double flowers. One is apt to confuse this with the old Scotch Yellow Rose, and to me there seems very little difference.

Among the earlier-flowering sorts we have Lord Penzance and Lady Penzance, both well-known varieties. Others worth noting are Anne of Geierstein, Catherine Seyton, Edith Bellenden, Green Mantle, Jeanie Deans, and Julie Mannering (a lovely pink of Caroline Testout shade) ; while Lucy Ashton is one of the most floriferous. Minna is a variety with the real close Sweet Briar foliage ; it is really a white variety, but when opening out is has just the faintest tint of blush. Rosa Moyesii is another interesting and uncommon type ; the flowers are single and of a dark crimson colour, while the foliage is of a distinctly ornamental character, as it resembles that of an Acacia. Rosa sericea pteracantha is also of more than ordinary interest, but in this case it is neither the flower nor the foliage, but the spines which attract attention. These on the young growths are quite transparent, and, being of bright scarlet coloring, have a brilliant appearance, especially when the sun is on them. This is a useful variety either for pergolas, trellis-work, or planting in the rock garden, but to obtain the finest effects it must always be pruned hard back during the spring months so that abundance of young growths may be obtained.

(Gunner) J. McGRAN.

The Gardens, Coodham, Kilmarnock.

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Rose Alister Stella Gray.—This is one of the pillar roses that is in danger of neglect from the considerable number of the more recent kinds that claim attention. But many years of close observation only tend to a fuller recognition of its many merits. It is perhaps the most persistent bloomer of all roses, beginning in early summer and flowering continuously into October. It is one of the best of roses for indoor use for it makes lavish gift of its sweet scent. A cut bunch will fully scent a room, and not, as with most roses, for two days only, but for a good five days. The cream white of the full bloom is a rich orange yellow in the opening



MR. HEWARD'S GARDEN, OAKVILLE

bud and half-developed bloom, which comes in large, loose clusters. The foliage is also good, in appearance China, with a good dash of Tea, for it has the small, neat size of the China with the darker green and lustrous polish of a Tea. This charming rose should be one of the first to choose when a selection of pillar roses is in contemplation.

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RAMBLING ROSE LADY GODIVA

The great popularity of the free-growing Rambler Dorothy Perkins and its almost invariable presence in all gardens has induced an unpleasant feeling of over-satiety, and has shown that on closer acquaintance the coloring, which when it first appeared was hailed as a valuable break among these climbing roses, has, after all, a rather rank quality that is not quite satisfactory to an eye that is critical in the matter of color. This defect is removed in Lady Godiva, which originated as a sport from Dorothy Perkins, for in this pretty rose the coloring is a creamy pink, entirely pleasing. When the Wichuraiana hybrids of this class are in bloom, there comes, with the flowering branches, a quantity of the sappy young green leafy growths that often interfere with and partly obscure the masses of flower. It is well to cut these out, and it is all the more desirable as these roses always make much more growth than is needed for the display of the following year. The white sport, White Dorothy, is also a pretty rose, with all the freedom of the parent plant.

G.J.

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AUTUMN ROSES

Those Rose Gardens which consist for the most part of Hybrid Teas have been a great source of pleasure this autumn. Seldom have we had such a satisfactory season and such a continuous show of bloom. Perhaps it would be of interest to other amateurs if I gave a list of my most successful roses and also mentioned those that did not behave nicely. I ought to remark here that, with a few exceptions, my collection only contains those varieties which are good both for exhibition and garden, such as, for instance, Caroline Testout and Frau Karl Druschkia. I have no room for singles or Polyanthas.

Caroline Testout is probably the finest garden rose grown, giving dozens of blooms at the time of writing. For free

flowering *Gustav Grunerwald* runs it very close ; hardly a day passes but one or two blooms appear on the bush. The color is rather crude carmine pink with yellowish base.

Kænin Carola is not grown so often as it deserves. The blooms are immense, and the silvery pink color is much more refined than in *Caroline Testout*. Its great fault is its liability to split centres, but I think this can be partly prevented by not disbudding too hard.

Lyons Rose is, I suppose, in every garden now ; this year it has sent up splendid growths from the base bearing blooms of very intense colour.

Earl of Warwick is always good with me. The growth is ideal for bedding, and the vermilion centre contrasting with the fawn outer petals is very fascinating. I see that it has been thrown out of the latest National Rose Society's Handbook of Varieties ; I cannot think why.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt never gives a malformed bloom, and always does well, but the flowers on each plant are rather few.

Lady Ashtown is fine for cutting ; rather subject to mildew.

Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant can always be depended on for one finding a bloom or two ; it is most prolific, and if one can spare a post for it, he should never think of growing the dwarf form, as the climber gives better flowers.

Joseph Hill has been superb this season ; one basal growth gave six highly colored blooms of perfect shape after disbudding. The foliage is the handsomest of any rose.

Mme. Melanie Soupert is, I think, my favourite rose, but it such a fleeting bloom, here in the morning and gone in the afternoon ; growth perfect.

George C. Waud is one of the very best, a good grower and bloomer with me, and the rose red color is very bright. Others that were quite satisfactory were *Mme. Ravary*, *Richmond*, *Hugh Dickson* (pegged down), *Mrs. Sharman-Crawford*, *Mme. Maurice de Luze*, and *Lady Ursula*. Of the newer roses I can thoroughly recommend *Margaret Dickson Hamil*, a rose, resembling *Mme. Ravary* at her deepest, and an ideal bedder, carrying upright blooms all over a compact bush.

Gorgeous another good, compact grower well described by its name ; orange salmon shades.

Mrs. R. D. McClure, very deep salmon pink ; good solid bloom with a satiny sheen on the petal ; very thorny growth.

Mrs. George Norwood, stumpy grower, but free blooming and scented.

Florence Forrester, superb blooms, but when cut there seems no bush left ; very stumpy.

Mrs. George Shawyer, a most aristocratic-looking rose ; the blooms are carried on purple stalks over a foot long, and the buds are among the longest we have ; very fine.

Among the rather older kinds are Lady Alice Stanley, a perfect bedder, very large, handsome blooms, rose with pearly flesh reverse ; Mme. Segond-Weber, superb size and shape, brownish salmon ; and Betty.

My Tea Roses have not been so good as usual this year ; I think the severe winter upset them. The only varieties that did well were :

Mrs. Foley Hobbs, a good grower, with lovely refined blooms, creamy white and very full. If the rain spoils the outer petals, peel them off, and you have still a perfect rose.

Mrs. Treseder, a very pretty lemon yellow sport of Anna Olivier, always does well with me, but I am sorry to see that it seems to be disappearing from the catalogues.

Molly Sharman-Crawford, Mme. Antoine Mari, and Souvenir de Pierre Notting were up to standard.

The failures this year included most of the Hybrid Perpetuals and Teas ; also Edward Mawley, too thin ; Bessie Brown, too lumpy ; Mildred Grant, one bloom per plant ; Dean Hole and Jonckheer J. L. Mock, too tight to open properly ; Joseph Lowe, too poor a grower.

To get the best results in the autumn, the beds should have been constantly hoed and all dead blooms "pruned" off to a good eye throughout the summer.

R. E. TOMSON.

Bedford House, Luton, Beds.

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A GARDEN OF ROSES

Of all the delightful spots on this earth, what can surpass a Garden of Roses in the glorious June time or the late September days ; and it is possible, whether the area be large or small, to make such a garden with the material our rose breeders have provided for us.

I pity the individual who craves for a few of many subjects if his garden is a small one. The result is usually that nothing is done well. How often do we find lovely roses smothered with encroaching perennials, or rose-beds filled with bedding plants, the garish *Geraniums* absolutely killing the beauty of the rose tints. The rose is the Queen of Flowers and claims pre-eminence. Of course, I do not say we must disparage all other flowers for the rose, but I am certain the more roses we can plant in our gardens, the more charm we shall provide for ourselves and our friends. A small garden may be rendered extremely attractive by a wise disposal of pillar and standard roses, with isolated plants of bushes if the area is not large enough for a bed of a sort ; but the ideal rose garden is where we can have beds of one kind, with weeping roses, pillar roses, standards, half-standards and low hedges effectively disposed.

Arches of roses are a glorious feature of our modern gardens, but they are apt to be overdone in small areas.

Roses to look well should not be overcrowded. At the same time, plant close enough to allow of severe pruning, so essential to a good autumnal display. Standard roses should be set well apart, otherwise they become an eyesore with their rigid stems. A bed of standard roses never appeals to me, but a fine big-headed *Frau Karl Druschki* some yards from a similar big-headed *La France* adds a wondrous charm.

Pillars of perpetual-flowering roses are decidedly beautiful, and free-growing sorts of the *Hugh Dickson* and *J. B. Clark* type are never seen to better advantage than as pillars.

Beds of *Mme. Abel Chatenay* and that type, with smaller beds of *Polyantha* Roses, produce a lovely effect, and a few really good weeping roses add much to the charm of a Rose Garden.

If a large area can be utilised, a surrounding hedge of *Rugosa* and *Penzance* Briars gives beauty in June, and in autumn their showy fruits lend colour to the scene.

Dividing lines of low hedges will enable us to use such glorious roses as *Comtesse du Cayla*, *Red-Letter Day*, *Chrissie Mackeller*, *Irish Fire-flame*, etc. ; while taller hedges can be formed with *Alister Stella Gray*, *Danaë*, *Moonlight*, *Grüss* and *Teplitz* and *Zephyrine Drouhin*.

Isolated specimens of some of the beautiful species, such as *Moyesii*, will never fail to please, and large bushes of *Juliet*, *Beauté de Lyon* and *Louis Barbier* will repay us by their quaint yet wondrous colours.

Unnatural arts, such as training to umbrella shapes, will not be tolerated by the true rose lover, and all obtrusive labelling will be banished.

The closer we can keep to Nature with the superb varieties at our disposal, the more picturesque will be our Rose Gardens, and most varieties are nearly human in the manner they teach us how best to grow them. It only needs an observant eye and a total ignoring of all set opinions, simply using one's own judgment as the various problems present themselves to us.

DANECROFT.

* * * * *

ROSE HENRIETTA

Those who are fond of that free-flowering rose *Mme. Edouard Herriot* are sure to form a very high opinion of *Henrietta*, for the two roses bear some resemblance to one another. *Henrietta* is introduced by Messrs. Merryweather of Southwell, and it is beyond doubt one of the best roses for bedding or cutting purposes of recent introduction. The color of the flowers is not easy to define, but even the catalogue description of "fiery orange crimson, developing to soft coral salmon, beautifully shaded at the base with glowing orange," by no means flatters this exquisite seedling.

* * * * *

AN INTERESTING ITEM—ROSE GARDEN

Rose Aimee Vibert.—Can you tell me in *THE GARDEN* if there are two kinds of *Rose Aimée Vibert*? In this garden, to which I came twelve years ago, there are on an archway two plants of it, the blooms and leaves of which are alike. The plants differ in growth, as one is a pillar rose sending up stiff rods from 3 feet to 8 feet high and always in bloom, while the other will cover the arch in a season, but it only blooms once; also this one retains its leaves all the winter, while the pillar kind loses them early. The scent of both sorts is alike. With fine weather I should have blooms

on the one up to Christmas.—T.W. [There are two distinct forms of this rose, known respectively as Aimée Vibert and Climbing Aimée Vibert. The ordinary kind may be grown as a bush or pillar, and the climber in any of the many ways in which a rambling rose may be used—as an arch or covering of an arbour, as a trained pyramid or umbrella, or, best of all, growing free up some supporting bush or tree. It is interesting to note the longer endurance of the bloom in the climbing form. This charming rose has only one defect, namely, the faded petals do not fall, but hang on shrivelled and discolored.—ED.]

* * * * *

LATE AUTUMN ROSES

One of the loveliest roses in bloom on Armistice Day was Peace. One could not gaze upon its exquisite wide-petalled blooms without a feeling of deep thankfulness that peace had come to this stricken land, and also to contemplate how suitably this rose had been named, owing to its refined, almost white blooms, a perfect reminder of the purity of our cause, and also of the stainless record of our fallen and living heroes. I fully concur in the remarks of "Blackthorn" that we should have a glorious rose to bear the name of Marshall Foch—that great military genius to whom we owe so much—and it should be a variety likely to live, as Maréchal Niel has lived for so many years. In his case it would not be the same as in that of General Jacqueminot, of whom the poetess writes :

"Who is there now knows aught of his story ?
What is left of him but a name,
Of him who shared in Napoleon's glory
And dreamed that his sword had won him his fame.

"Ah, the fate of a man is past discerning ;
Little did Jacqueminot suppose
At Austerlitz or at Moscow's burning
That his fame would rest in the heart of a rose."

Unfortunately, I think a French nurseryman has already named a Dwarf Polyantha in honour of Marshal Foch.

Surely a Frenchman, above all others, should have had higher aspirations for one of his country's most glorious sons !

WALTER EASLEA.

Eastwood, Leigh-on-Sea.

* * * * *

ROSE GARDEN

Rose Mildew (H., Orari, N.Z.).—The common rose mildew, *Sphærotheca pannosa*, attacks the stems and flower-stalks as well as the leaves, and, indeed, it is upon these that it passes the winter, as a rule. The winter fruits are rarely produced in this country—whether they are in New Zealand we do not know—but the disease no doubt, starts in spring anew from the felt of mycelium on the growths of the previous year, and doubtless it is the same with you. Something may be done in winter by pruning away the portions of the growths bearing these felted resting parts of the fungus.

* * * * *

Treatment of Maiden Rose Plants (R.F.C.).—(1) It is not wise to plant the stocks for budding in soil too rich, or they will grow too luxuriantly and the buds will not "take" so effectually. But it is well to trench the land, and in the winter or spring following the budding enrich the soil, if you would obtain the best maiden blooms. (2) The maiden plants cannot be so fine in poor soil as they would be in a well-nourished medium. (3) Yes ; it is well to feed the maiden plants—first in February by digging in good farm-yard manure, and then in May and June. Varieties likely to run to wood should not be fed much until the flower-buds are seen.

But here the roses blush so rare
 Here the mornings smile so fair
 As if neither cloud nor wind
 But would be courteous, would be kind.

—CRASHAW.

The Summer Exhibition Schedule

CLASSES		PRIZES		
CLASS	PROFESSIONAL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
I.	Display of Roses on table....	\$15, R.S.O.....	\$10	Diplo- m
	SEMI-PROFESSIONAL			
II.	24 H.P.'s or 24 H.T.'s, not less than six varieties.....	\$5.....	Diplo- ma	"
III.	36 blooms of any kind.....	\$5.....	"	"
IV.	12 blooms of one variety of H.T.'s.....	\$5.....	"	"
	SEMI-AMATEUR			
V.	12 blooms of H.P.'s, not less than six varieties.....	Ella Baines Chal- lenge Bowl.....	"	"
VI.	12 blooms of H.T.'s, not less than four varieties.....	Cup, Mrs. Charles Temple.....	"	"
VII.	Best variety of all Roses but Ramblers, not more than 48 blooms.....	Rose bushes to the value of \$10— Winner's own se- lection, H. Merry- weather & Sons...	"	"
	AMATEURS	Challenge Silver Basket (2 years in succession), the late Col. G. A. Sweny.....	"	"
VIII.	Best 6 Roses, any kind but Ramblers.....	\$5, Mr. A. B. Patter- son.....	"	"
IX.	Best 6 H.T.'s. (Novice)	Decorative Bowl, Mrs. G. G. Adam.	"	"
X.	Best 3 Roses, any kind but Ramblers.....	\$5, Mr. S. B. Mac- Michael.....	"	"
XI.	Best 6 H.P.'s. Exhibitors must only have	\$5, Mr. S. B. Mac- Michael.....	"	"
XII.	Best 6 H.T.'s. grown Roses for 3 years or under.....	\$5, Mr. S. B. Mac- Michael.....	"	"
	OPEN			
XIII.	Best Exhibit of Roses of all kinds.....	Challenge Cup, the late Mr. J. T. Moore.....	"	"
XIV.	10 sprays of Climbing Roses, Ramblers, Wichuraianas, etc.....	\$5, Mr. A. D. Heward	"	"
XV.	Best 48 H.P.'s, 48 H.T.'s, or 48 T.'s.....	Challenge Cup, S. McGredy & Son..	"	"
XVI.	Best 6 Crimson Roses, H.P.'s, or H.T.'s.....	\$5.....	"	\$1

CLASSES		PRIZES		
CLASS	PROFESSIONAL	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
XVII.	Best 6 Pink Roses, H.P.'s or H.T.'s.....	\$5, Mrs. J. J. Gibbons.....	Diplo- ma	Diplo- ma
XVIII.	Best 6 White or Cream Roses H.P.'s or H.T.'s.....	\$5, Mr. D. S. Stayner	"	"
(Open to amateurs and semi-amateurs)				
XIX.	Best 3 Teas.....	\$5.....	"	"
DECORATIVE				
Open to Amateurs and Semi-Amateurs :				
*XX.	Not less than 6 varieties and not more than 12 blooms of any Rose but Ramblers, to be arranged in vases or bowls.....	\$5.....	"	"
(Exhibitors may use their own vases or bowls)				
*XXI.	Best vase or bowl of Rambler Roses.....	\$5.....	"	"
*XXII.	Best arrangement, in a vase or bowl, of Roses of any kind but Ramblers.....	\$5.....	"	"
*XXIII.	Most beautiful table arrangement of Roses in any form. The Roses must be grown by the exhibitor. Gypsophila or foliage are permissible and may be bought. (Tables supplied by the Society to ensure uniformity and must be covered with a damask cloth).....	"Roseholme" Challenge Cup, Mrs. W. H. Lyon.....	"	"
*XXIV.	A Basket of Roses.....	Cup, Mr. D. L. McCarthy.....	"	"
*XXV.	Small Basket (not to be higher or longer than 12 inches).....	Bowl, Miss M. E. Armour.....	"	"
OPEN				
XXVI.	Bride's Bouquet.....	\$5.....	"	"
XXVII.	Presentation Bouquet.....	\$5.....	"	"
NOVELTIES (OPEN)				
XXVIII.	Best exhibition of New Roses that have not been in commerce more than three years.....	Cup, R.S.O.....	"	"

A \$5 prize will be given for the best Rose in the Exhibition.

SCALE OF POINTS TO BE USED THROUGHOUT SCHEDULE

	<i>Classes I.-XXVI.</i>	<i>Novelties.</i>
Size.....	15	10
Color.....	20	20
Stem.....	20	20
Form.....	15	15
Substance.....	15	10
Foliage.....	15	10
Fragrance.....	—	5
Distinctiveness.....	—	10
	100	100

In the decorative classes arrangement, combination and taste will also count.

An entry charge of twenty-five cents will be made on every exhibit to defray the cost of boxes, etc. Members wishing to purchase the improved exhibition boxes, with a lid, should send orders for the same to the Secretary-Treasurer not later than June 1st. These boxes are particularly useful for exhibitors coming from a distance, as they will arrive with their roses already staged, and in good condition. Boxes holding six roses, \$2.75 ; those holding twelve, \$3.20.

Reprints from our "Summer Months' Bulletin" From Prize Winners

WINNER OF THREE FIRSTS AND ONE SECOND

IN response to a request to tell to what my success with roses at last year's Exhibition was due, I find it impossible to define any particular circumstance as being chiefly responsible.

The bushes came from the late Mr. John T. Moore's collection and, I am sure, are excellent.

The soil is lighter than one commonly hears described as most suitable for roses, and so far fertilizer has been used sparingly.

The location is not merely close to Lake Ontario (only a hundred yards or so away), ensuring a good deal of moist atmosphere, but is low-lying and protected on all sides by the dense woods of Lorne Park. At the same time there is perfect natural drainage.

The prize-winning blooms were cut on the morning of the Rose Show, following a rain storm so heavy that mud spatters had to be washed from some of them. In arranging the exhibits, stems were left comparatively long.

The most successful varieties were the crimson General McArthur and the pink Lady Pirrie.

Somewhere in this brief catalogue, I suppose, lies the secret of why the roses were successful.

MRS. J. R. BONE.

494 Brunswick Ave.

FROM TORONTO ISLAND

My roses are grown on the Island, and while this is in some ways an advantage, there is one real drawback, the season is quite a fortnight later than town, and this confines my exhibition blooms to the earlier varieties. One prize was won by Lady Ashtown, Joseph Yill and Lieut. Chaure, all well known and widely appreciated roses. Perhaps the most interesting rose from a decorative point of view is the

charming and altogether refreshing Irish Elegance, a dainty single bloom of fine petals. To this vivid little rose I owe my prize in the decorative class. Few roses are more satisfactory to grow. It flowers early and almost continually, and the brilliant pointed buds are among the last signs of life in the garden. Its charm lies, not merely in the flowers, lovely as they are, but in the delightful harmony of the foliage, a rich dark red in spring, changing to ruddy green. This rose lends itself to almost any style of arrangement. I might mention that in preparing for an exhibition I pick the day before and pick the buds still tightly folded. These I gently tie with soft wool yarn and keep as cool as possible. When the roses are finally arranged for exhibition, the wool is gently removed, the blooms then partly unfold, but will keep the bud form, which is particularly beautiful in this rose.

HEASELL D. MITCHELL.

FROM ROSELAWN, RICHMOND HILL

To win three prizes with my first showing of roses at the Annual Exhibition of the Rose Society of Ontario, and to be asked to contribute an article on how these results were obtained, are both unexpected honors.

I have been asked to state the one outstanding reason for my success, and I think I am safe in saying that it is my passionate love for roses. But love of the beautiful is not sufficient in itself to produce prize winners. Therefore, I must add that the peculiar quality of the soil of this district is especially adapted to successful growth. A careful selection of stock is, of course, a prime necessity, and a generous but reasonable fertilization. Much cultivation, as a water supply is unknown, and eternal vigilance in spraying for pests and diseases are needed. Add to these vigorous pruning of bushes, and extreme care in cutting blooms and you have the essential elements which contributed to my small success.

The varieties represented in my exhibits were : Melanie Soupert, Lady Alice Stanley, J. B. Clarke, W. E. Lippiatt, Juliet, Frau Karl Druski, White Killarney, Gen. McArthur, Willowmere and several other well-known varieties.

G. F. ALLEN.

"Roselawn," Richmond Hill, Ont.



MR. HEWARD'S GARDEN, WILTON FARM, OAKVILLE

SUMMER MULCHING

There is probably no greater difficulty confronting the beginner than the use of manure in the rose garden.

Taking for granted that the new rose beds were properly prepared before the rose bushes were planted, and that the old beds have been properly fed by means of pockets of manure, we now come to the important treatment of bushes as the season advances.

In the old established rose bed of a year or more's standing, about the middle of June cover the beds with a good layer of rotted cow manure to keep the moisture in the ground. This also acts as nourishment when the beds are watered or the rain falls. This is most beneficial to the bushes, but only if the bushes were properly manured in the spring, otherwise the small tender feeding roots of the rose come to the surface for food. When a drought arrives these feeding roots are dried up and much injury is done to the bushes.

In the new rose beds of the spring's planting this treatment of rotted cow manure is liable to cause indigestion to the young plants, as rich food would to babies.

Mulch the beds, if plenty of water and hoeing is not obtainable, with grass cuttings, until after the first crop of roses is gone. Then, and not until then, give them a top dressing of manure. These mulches should be dug into the ground about the beginning of September, when they will materially help the autumn blooms.

NETTIE ROLPH ADAM.

The coming spring would first appear
And all this place with roses stow
If busy feet would let them grow.

—WALLER.

Cuttings from "Round the Dear in the Garden"

By H. H. Thomas

PERPETUAL FLOWERING CLIMBING ROSES

RAMBLER Roses have been so consistently lauded during recent years and so widely planted that one is liable to overlook the claims of less vigorous climbing Roses which have a long season of bloom. In a garden of moderate size the wichuraiana and multiflora Roses are somewhat embarrassing owing to their rampant growth, and it is only by allowing them to spread as far as they will that one can have these Roses at their best. An Alberic Barbier, for instance, that I have covers between 30 and 40 feet of fencing, and I am inclined to grudge so much space to one variety, because by planting other and less rampant sorts I might add greater variety, and consequently gain greater pleasure. The Roses that seem to me to be unduly neglected are the climbing Teas and Hybrid Teas particularly. It is true they do not produce such a gorgeous display in high summer as the ramblers, but, on the other hand, their buds are often of perfect form, and one may gather flowers throughout summer and early autumn. They are suitable for walls and for training up poles and pillars 6 to 8 feet high, and it is possible to accommodate quite a fair number in comparatively limited space. A few charming Roses of this type are Florence H. Veitch, crimson; Climbing Liberty, red; Hugh Dickson, red; Lady Waterlow, rose; Climbing Paul Lédé, yellow and rose; Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant, rose-pink; Climbing Lady Ashtown, pale rose; Climbing Caroline Testout, pink; Avoca, crimson; Noella Nabonnand, crimson; Climbing White Maman Cochet; Climbing Marquise de Sinety, yellow and red shades; Madame Hector Leuilliot, yellow and orange. It is not wise to prune Roses of this kind severely in March following planting; one should shorten the stems to sound wood then, and in future years cut out one or two of the old stems annually to encourage fresh growth from the base.

TRANSPLANTING

Although lifting and replanting may be, and certainly are, beneficial when Roses are in ill-health, I believe that frequent transplantation is wrong. Some growers make a practice of replanting their bushes about every three years, with the object of imbuing them with fresh youth and vigor. But they usually need one season in which to recover fully from the disturbance to the roots, and, if the work is carried out negligently, they may be so weakened as to dwindle and die.

ROSES FROM SEED

New Roses are commonly obtained from seed saved from flowers that were cross-fertilized by artificial means. For this purpose Roses are usually grown in the greenhouse ; the flowers then open early and the seeds become thoroughly ripened. Seeds from fruits that have ripened on Roses out of doors are not so reliable as those obtained from plants grown under glass ; nevertheless it is possible to raise seedlings from some of them, and amateurs will find the work full of interest. Seedlings, even from the same pod of seed, show extraordinary variation, and there is always the chance that one may obtain a really good new Rose. Rose growing from seed is not very easy. The pods are gathered, each with a piece of stalk attached, and are at once placed in pots of moist sand, the stalk being embedded to its full depth. Small flower-pots are prepared by being drained with a few crocks covered with moss, and filled with sifted sandy loam. The pods are broken and the seeds are sown at once, about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch deep ; the soil is moistened by placing the pots in a bowl of water and keeping them there until the moisture rises to the surface. The seeds are covered with glass, placed in a greenhouse temperature of 45° , and are moistened when necessary. As the seedlings show through the soil, the glass covering is removed and they are placed in a light position in the greenhouse. Even after the seedlings have appeared the grower is not out of the wood, for when about 2 inches high the little plants have an unfortunate way of collapsing. The conditions most likely to ensure their steady progress are a regular night temperature of from 50 to 55° , very careful watering, and ventilating in such a way that draughts are avoided.

About a Rose Garden and Black Spot

Marjorie A. Brush

IT is amazing how rapidly the Rose-fever takes possession of one, after gathering a few blooms from one or two bushes. Our Rose Garden, while still comparatively small, has developed from a circular bed of some six or eight Hybrid Perpetuals, to a garden of nearly two hundred bushes.

The garden is very happily situated, being well protected from the winter winds. Bloom is usually two weeks in advance of gardens in the same vicinity. We were able to send roses to the show at St. Catharines the last week in June, winning prizes for each entry.

The various pests have not damaged the bushes to any extent, for several summers, as the roses are sprayed regularly with insecticide and fungicide. A year ago the dread Black Spot arrived and attacked Mdm. Herriott and Juliet, leaving them bereft of leaves. After great discussion as to whether to pull them out as advised by many authorities, or see what became of them another year, we decided on the latter plan.

The ground was thoroughly saturated with Bordeaux in the fall and spring, and great was our delight to see both bushes produce the largest and most perfect bloom since they had been planted, nor did the Black Spot return. Now we no longer fear the appearance of the diseases, but it does make the beds very unsightly.

A list of the roses that have grown successfully in our garden would take considerable space, so will mention a few that have given the greatest pleasure.

Ophelia never stops blooming from June to November, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt produced a great quantity of perfect roses, August Hartmann unfortunately had finished blooming before the exhibition. Crimson Chateney, grown for the first time last season, was a little disappointing at first, but is a great favorite now, as it blooms so freely, has a sturdy stem and is very fragrant. Countess Clanwilliam,

Mrs. Jas. Lynas and Mrs. Chas. E. Pearson were others that bloomed very freely and with the older and well-known varieties made the garden a riot of color and provided bloom throughout the summer.

Last season was our first attempt at exhibiting, and having met with considerable success we are looking forward to next season, and planning to try for even better results.

Affiliation with the American Rose Society

THE American Rose Society feels a keen interest in the development of Canadian Societies of kindred character. It welcomes all projects which bring about a closer relationship. It would welcome to its membership the affiliation of Canadian Societies interested specially in rose growing. Affiliation consists of sending to the Secretary of the American Rose Society a request for such affiliation, and a list of not less than twenty-five members at one dollar each. Such members receive all rights and privileges of regular members in the American Rose Society, including voting privileges, tickets to exhibitions and the publications of the Society, including the American Rose Annual. The usual membership fee is two dollars. The Society so affiliating receives one silver and two bronze medals to be awarded as special American Rose Society prizes at their annual exhibitions. The affiliation of the Rose Society of Ontario would be especially welcomed.

The Story of a Coupon Rose

IT was a coupon that really marked the starting point of my Rose Garden. Not the kind of a coupon that plutocrats clip from Victory Bonds, but a small section at the bottom of an alluring advertisement of a certain brand of roses that could not possibly fail to bloom. Accompanied by ten cents the coupon was sent on its way and in return a few days later there came to me a paper tube inside of which was a wee tea rose labelled "Hermosa."

Guided by the instructions contained in the book furnished me by the nursery man from whom we purchased the rose bush, was duly planted, pruned and sprayed in accordance with the printed directions. No bush that has since been added to our garden ever received the same care and attention that fell to the lot of our little yellow Hermosa.

In the same Spring half a dozen of various other Hybrid Perpetuals and Tea roses were purchased from a local dealer, which together with our coupon rose became the victims of the first year's experiments of a novice in rose culture. As the blooming season came and passed and the hot July sun beat down on our experimental garden something seemed to tell us that our experimental plants were not making out as well as the nursery man's book said they should. The blooms were few, small, weak and lacking in color. As few as they were many had neat holes eaten in them, which only added to our disappointment. How well I remember cutting in late June an Ulrich Brunner. It was, I believe, the only rose of the first year's crop that was worth picking. We picked in one morning when about half open, and when installed in a vase on the library table it was the centre of attraction for the entire family for over ten days. Later experience showed us that the Ulrich Brunner is an admirable rose for cutting because of its fine color and lasting qualities.

The first year's experience had just the right mixture of disappointment, partial success and near failure to whet the appetite for a better and larger garden. Therefore, before the Winter had set in I determined to profit by the past season's experience and the reading that we had done in the meantime and prepare for a real start in rose growing.

We set aside space for three rose beds. The earth for a depth of three feet was taken out and carted from the premises. In the bottom of the beds we placed a tile drain and a few broken rocks, next a layer of well rotted manure twelve or fifteen inches deep, on top of the manure a mixture of good black loam and clay. With the loam was mixed more rotted manure, after which we were ready for the planting.

That Autumn we put in a Crimson Rambler, two Dorothy Perkins and about two dozen Hybrid Perpetuals. Among the latter we had a number of Paul Neyrons, Mrs. John Laing, Ulrich Brunner, Frau Karl Druschki, Captain Hayward, Margaret Dickson and General Jack. In the following Spring we added to the garden a selection of Tea roses made up principally of Killarney, Madame Ravary, Caroline Testout, La France, President Carnot and the dainty Cochet roses both white and pink.

In this second Spring the rose beds were diligently cultivated and most carefully sprayed. What was my horror however to find one morning in the late Spring that the leaves of about half of our plants curled up, brown and crisp as though burned with fire. We soon discovered that the nicotine solution was too strong and had been the cause of this new trouble. The new leaves soon came on and again our Rose Garden seemed to be making good progress. We were approaching the blooming season and were anxious to avoid the many pests that all the books said were sure to arrive, and arrive they did in overwhelming numbers. Whether the season was an unusual one or whether our Rose Garden was the principal point of attack that year I do not know. Whatever the reason it seemed that all the caterpillars in Toronto arrived at our garden in the second week of June. We picked them off by the dozens, and to make the work of the caterpillars more complete the little green aphids took possession of the tender wood in swarms. Even before the buds had a chance to open our second year's bloom was utterly ruined. Quite true we had a few very beautiful blooms. The splendour of the Paul Neyron, the purity in color or lack of color of the Frau Carl Druschki and the delightful form of the bloom from the Mrs. John Laing bushes only went to show what was possible under the right conditions.

In the following Autumn and Spring we added more bushes to the garden to increase the bloom the following year. That year we fertilized with bone meal sprinkling in a circle around each bush about half of an ordinary garden trowel of meal. This was done in the Autumn in order that the particles of bone might disintegrate so that the nourishment could be assimilated by the fine tender roots of the rose plants in the following Spring. In the third season we sprayed first with Bourdeau mixture, followed by potassium sulphide and for two to three weeks before the blooming season we sprinkled the rose plants with a powder called Slug Shot. This combination, together with the fact that our plants were stronger, seemed to solve to a large extent the problem of rose pests. In this third season, I believe, we had as beautiful and as plentiful a display of roses, considering the number of bushes, as we have ever had. On one Captain Hayward bush we counted at one time nearly two hundred buds, nearly all of which in due course matured.

Although our bush roses did splendidly we were not so fortunate with the ramblers. During each of the previous Winters the crimson ramblers and Dorothy Perkins had frozen back to such an extent that the display of bloom, while pretty, was comparatively small. Consequently, we felt that if we expected the ramblers to bloom profusely, they must be saved from the ravages of the Ontario Winter. Someone told me in this third Summer that the proper way to protect ramblers was to lay them down and cover them with earth in the Fall and to leave them in this position until late in April. We had already learned to bank up our bush roses five or six inches and this protection had brought each H.P. and H.T. through the Winter splendidly. Therefore, we tried the experiment the next Winter of covering the ramblers with earth. It was an entire success. In the fourth season we had a wonderful bloom of Crimson Ramblers and Dorothy Perkins. The latter is a particularly hardy rose and will give a good account of itself if it has half a chance. I have since tried other plans for protecting ramblers, but none answer the purpose so well as the one I have described.

Since that fourth season we have added other bushes and other varieties to our garden, and have a few of some of



RIC. BAMBLER. LADY CAY. THREE YEARS OLD. GROWN BY MR. WILLIAM SCOTT. PARKDALE.

the newer roses, such as the Lyons, Madame Harriott, as well as some of the older and better known varieties. We still fertilize freely, especially with bone meal in the Autumn, and we spray in about the same way as I have described. I prune my bushes severely in the Spring, the Hybrid Perpetuals back to five or six buds with only from three to five canes, and we cultivate the rose beds frequently during the Spring and the blooming season. I also mulch the rose beds through July and August and frequently spray in August and September with Bourdeaux mixture to keep down mildew.

Our Rose Garden is a delight to the whole family and each and every member is thankful for the suggestion contained in that original advertisement that caused the coupon at the bottom to be sent on its way, in return for which we received the little one year old yellow Hermosa, "The Pioneer," of our present rose collection.

SIDNEY B. McMICHAEL.

Experiences in Rose Culture

Ella Harcourt

I AM afraid that all our wonderful discoveries, during our four years of rose growing, will sound very elementary to the experienced members of the Rose Society. But they should forgive much because our spirit is so willing !

We can find sunshine in our very shady garden for only 50 rose bushes, and to overcome the difficulties of too much shade and the delight all kinds of insects seem to have for a cool retreat, our motto has to be—"Eternal Vigilance."

Three things we never neglect, *i.e.*, the early spraying with Bordeaux Mixture (Kirke System) a later spraying

with Nicotine and a Fertilizing Cartridge and a good dose of bone meal when the buds are formed. To combat the great variety of worms which appear in spite of this, we rely on our watchful eyes and a stick and trowel with which to slay. Our worst curse is mildew. If we can see it coming we can nip it with sulphur, but it seems to develop over night and be beyond remedies in the morning.

Our 50 bushes have become individuals to us and it is extraordinary the various personalities they have. Our most temperamental rose is a "Dr. O'Donnal Browne," we have no idea what it will do from year to year. It will sometimes delight us with long stemmed roses like American Beauties and then, for no apparent reason, will shoot up into 8 foot branches that embarrass the whole bed. And again we have an optimistic Richmond, in the poorest place possible, which blooms steadily through every disadvantage. The most beautiful rose in our garden last year was the same as the acknowledged Queen of the Rose Show—G. C. Waud. The bush exhausted itself with two great blooms on strong stems about 3 feet high, but they were absolutely perfect. We have a pitying gardener, who cuts our grass, and who grew, on his own statement, the most beautiful roses in the world in England, and even he became enthusiastic !

Our roses are a source of endless interest to us and have done missionary work among our neighbors, for they look at our garden and look at us and say, "You have taken a prize at the Rose Show ? I don't see why I can't grow roses then too." And straightway they begin a bed.

The Decorative Classes

BY MARY YATES, Port Credit

An Address given before the Ontario Horticultural Association, February, 1919

THE subject of the arrangement of cut flowers merits far more interest than is popularly supposed, though much is being done to draw attention to it by individuals who appreciate a study of the basic principles of beauty.

There is no doubt that the Decorative Classes should be encouraged by every means in our power, the purpose behind their encouragement being the educational possibilities that lie in the development of a sense of artistic values in any individual.

These classes include the arrangement of flowers and foliage to form :

1. Table Decorations.
2. Buttonholes, sprays, bouquets, sheaves, bunches (as violets or the flat French effects with mixed flowers.)
3. Bowls, baskets and vases.
4. Displays, groups and stands, a large entry of which adds considerably to the attractions of the Show room.

The primary purpose of the entries in these classes is the enhancement of our home life by the decoration of our persons and of the living rooms, halls, stairways and sun parlours of our homes.

Their secondary purpose is to strengthen the recognition of the fact that beauty depends upon elegance rather than upon rarity of bloom which should not count, in these entries, more than the beauty of those less rare.

Economic value ranks high in the estimation of commercial judges and in their recounts special attention is paid to relative financial values or to difficulties in cultivation. Per contra, educational judges, in doubt of the order of merit in these classes, pay special attention to artistic values and to difficulties in arrangement.

It should be remembered that entries in the Amateur Decorative Classes are not intended for sale, their beauty is

intended to be loved and lived with, not merely to be stared at, as some one has well said.

Outside the group of brave people told off to give their opinion upon Amateur Decoration, there is little open discussion in the Societies, of fundamental principles upon which judgment is based. Personal taste is a delicate subject with many, and otherwise courageous beings, are often cowards about disclosing and eventually maintaining their views upon artistic values. The opinion of the general public is interesting and it is noticeable that ability to arrange native flowers affectively is greatly admired, and by those, too, who seldom make use of them in their own homes. Classes for their arrangement are nearly always a centre of interest in shows where they are provided for. "Collections" of native flowers are not meant, but arrangements in vases, baskets or bowls. In illustration it may be mentioned that the President of a Horticultural Society offered a handsome prize for table decoration, the material to be selected freely by those competing and judgment to be pronounced by public vote. On counting up it was found that the arrangement of wild flowers had secured the highest vote and in a class, too, where many costly flowers had been used.

The winning table was dressed with the dainty "butter and eggs" abundantly in bloom by the wayside at the time. The flowers had merely been delicately massed in bowls of lavender-blue pottery and the table evidently made its own appeal by reason of its naturalness.

What may be called *the natural style* in arrangement, is of comparatively recent interest, in contrast, that is, to *the decorative or formal florist's method*.

At no very distant period all Art ran to decoration, and some exhibits, even still, appear to be valued more for the design than for actual arrangement.

General taste at the present time is mostly in favour of loose arrangements of long-stemmed flowers, stiff formal designs are tabooed, and the "pyramid" as a popular table design has vanished.

Flowers of course should be fresh and used as cut from the plants, no artificial aids to be allowed in this style of arrangement. It is easy to see why length and strength of stem is of such importance to the grower of cut flowers.

The American Rose Society scores length of stem as follows :

6 inches.....	1 point.
6-8 “ 	2 points.
8-10 “ 	3 “
10-12 “ 	4 “
Over 12 “ 	5 “

A detailed discussion of the rival merits of judging systems for Decorative Classes, used by Horticultural Societies in other countries is hardly in place here, it is sufficient to state that an interesting literature exists, for the Art of Flower Arrangement is a very old one, and much study has been given to it. The Japanese attach great importance to, individuality, distinction, refinement, and fragrance.

In the British R.H.S. freshness, elegance of habit, and arrangement, count for a good deal.

After considerable thought I beg to submit the following for consideration when studying the entries in Decorative Classes :

In an analysis of the beauty of an arrangement intended for home use should not *naturalness* count first, namely, the recognition of the beauty of a few flowers naturally arranged? Over-crowding and tightly packed blooms do not dispose themselves gracefully and super-abundance frequently coarsens and cheapens the effect of the whole. Possibly the second point to consider is that of *grace and beauty of line*—line if possible without repetition—the stems being frankly exposed for the purpose. An impression of strength and vigour in composition is frequently conveyed by the origin of these same stems.

Other points to be considered from the standpoint of the natural style in arrangement might be those of *simplicity* in all directions, and the *sense of proportion* and suitability in the relationship of the water container to the material used. The *color scheme* of the whole arrangement would count of course whether it represented harmony, uniformity or contrast. If these five primary considerations were applied to the analysis of the beauty of any bowl or vase of flowers, with say 20 points given for each heading, we would have a

score card as follows under the divisions of which the secondary considerations could be taken up :

1. Recognition of beauty of few flowers naturally arranged—naturalness.....	20
2. Elegance—grace and beauty of line.....	20
3. Simplicity in all directions.....	20
4. Sense of proportion.....	20
5. Color schemes.....	20

100

The decisions of judges have very frequently to be arrived at by comparisons made between defects in the entries, rather than between their beauties, or between the entries and the ideal in mind, at the same time judges employed by the Association should be able to fill out a score card, if requested, for any exhibiter desiring one, whether the award was based on judgment by score, by comparison, or by guess.

Questions and Answers

What can be done with a rose that refuses to blossom, and goes all to leaf ?

If the growth is above the graft, prune about a foot back from the top of the bush, in July, and you will probably have your bush in full bloom in September.

What makes the leaves on my rose bushes turn yellow and drop off ?

Thrips. This is a small white or black insect affecting the lower surfaces of the foliage of roses. It causes the leaves to turn yellow. Fumigating with a nicotine preparation, or spraying with soft soap and water is the best remedy.

What are "own root" roses ?

Roses not propagated by grafting or budding, but by cuttings or seed.

What do you consider the best manure for a Rose Garden?

The treatment depends upon the age of the roses. In a newly made garden, do not make the soil too rich, as this causes indigestion, general ill-health, and the ultimate death of the plant. For the first few months new bushes need very little manure. When they have become firmly established, then apply a generous spadeful of animal manure to the roots of the bush, using care that the fertilizer does not come in direct contact with the roots. Direct contact causes disease and decay.

No one must expect to grow roses successfully by the aid of artificial manures alone. The soil must have its texture put in a healthy and proper mechanical state of efficiency with animal manure before using artificial manures. Bone meal is best suited to light or ordinary soils, used at the rate of 4 ozs. per square yard. Basic slag is best adapted for heavy soil, at the rate of 4 ozs. per square yard. Lime is useful as a corrective of sourness in the soil, and is good also for helping to improve heavy soil. 4 ozs. of ground lime per square yard.

Liquid manures. These are valuable for applying to roses during the growing season. Evening is the best time to apply. An excellent manure may be prepared by placing a pail of horse, cow or pig dung and a like quantity of soot in a 36 gallon barrel of water. The manure and soot is best enclosed in a coarse sack. After three days dilute the liquid with equal quantity of water, and apply to rose bushes. When the barrel is empty, refill with water and three days later use the liquid undiluted.

List of Roses

- Aladdin*—H.T.—(Wm. Paul & Son, 1916)—Buds coppery yellow, changing to orange yellow, large, moderately full, very fragrant, flowers on long stems, excellent for bedding or massing.
- Chas. E. Shea*—H.T.—(E. J. Hicks, 1917)—Claimed by grower to be the finest pink rose yet produced. Color does not fade with either heat or cold weather, remains fresh until petals drop, excellent under glass, as well as a bedding rose, It is a sport of Mrs. Geo. Sawyer.
- Cleveland*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1916)—Coppery yellow at base of petals, which are flushed reddish copper on old rose, growth vigorous, flowers very large, and perfectly formed.
- Clymnestra*—H.M.—(Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1915)—Very vigorous, cluster copper buds, opening to salmon chamois.
- Colcestria*—H.T.—(B. R. Cant & Son, 1916)—Strong, pillar in habit of growth, buds large and full ; satin rose in centre, shading off to silver pink in the outer petals, sweetly scented, and very free, excellent for walls and pegging down.
- Col. Oswald Fitzgerald*—H.T.—(Alex. Dickson & Son, 1917)—Blood red crimson.
- Constance*—Pern.—(Pernet-Doucher, 1915)—Color orange bud, streaked with crimson, large full globose flower of beautiful yellow.
- Cupid*—H.T.—(B. R. Cant & Son, 1915)—Pillar rose, flowers single, four and five inches across, produced in clusters, color flesh, with a touch of peach.
- C. V. Haworth*—H.T.—(Alex. Dickson & Son, 1917)—Intense crimson scarlet.
- Ethel Dickson*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1917)—Strong, upright, vigorous habit, large pointed centre flowers, resembles Madame A. Chatenay, good for bedding, color deep salmon rose with a silvery flesh reflexes.
- Florence Spaul*—H.T.—(B. R. Cant & Son, 1916)—Rose pink, vigorous, good bedding rose.
- Gladys Holland*—H.T.—(S. M'Gredy & Sons, 1917)—Buff color shaded orange yellow, outside of petals soft rose and pearly pink, rigid upright stems, very fragrant.



CLIMBING FRAU KARL DRUECHKI THE ELMS, WESTON

- Golden Emblem*—H.T.—(S. M'Gredy & Sons, 1917)—Improvement on Rayon d'Or, color richer and deeper, large perfect flowers, perpetual bloomer, holly-like green foliage, mildew proof, fragrant.
- Golden Spray*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1917)—A garden rose of unique habit, the plant sending up long arching shoots which form loose and elegant sprays, every bud of which opens in succession, to be succeeded by other from the base of the plant, which makes its season of flowering one of the longest of any garden rose. Color deep Marechal Niel yellow, opening to very large almost single blooms; when fully expanded is clear lemon yellow, fine decorative rose with long stems.
- Hon. Mrs. R. C. Grosvenor*—H.T.—(B. R. Cant & Son, 1917)—Excellent habit in growth, bronzy-green, branching foliage, apparently mildew proof, blooms on stout stems, color porcelain flesh.
- H. D. M. Barton*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1917)—A garden and bedding rose of the type of "General McArthur," strong, vigorous, dark green foliage, color deep rich velvety crimson.
- Isobel*—H.T.—(S. M'Gredy & Son, 1916)—Orange scarlet, vigorous, garden, bedding, decorative single-flowered.
- Joanna Bridge*—H.T.—(E. J. Hicks, 1916)—Pale straw, vigorous, garden, bedding.
- Josephine Nicholson*—H.T.—(Prince, 1915)—Clear old rose, vigorous, garden and bedding rose.
- K. of K.*—H.T.—(Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1917)—Vigorous free-branching habit, dark green foliage, blooms on fairly stiff stems, fragrant; color brilliant scarlet crimson. A decorative rose.
- Kootenay*—H.T.—(Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1917)—Color clear primrose, large buds.
- Lady Bowater*—H.T.—(W. Easlea, 1915)—Color creamy white, shaded apricot, moderately vigorous; exhibition and garden rose.
- Lady Gwendoline Colvin*—H.T.—(Chaplin Bros., 1917)—A climbing or pillar rose, vigorous, canes from 6 to 10 feet long, blooms long and pointed, fragrant; color apricot salmon shaded yellow, outer petals carmine.
- Lemon Pillar*—H.N.—(Paul & Son, 1915)—Color sulphur yellow, very vigorous, fine pillar rose.
- Lillian Moore*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1917)—This rose was awarded the \$1,000 prize at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Color Indian yellow with slightly deeper centre; flowers large of perfect camellia shape on stiff stems, deep olive green foliage, buds long and pointed, constant bloomer.

- Lord Kitchener*—H.T.—(Chaplin Bros., 1917)—Exhibition and garden rose ; color bright carmine rose, fragrant, high pointed centre, fine for cutting.
- Mdlle. Louise Crette*—H.P.—(C. Chambard, 1915)—Pure snow white with creamy centre, fragrant.
- Miss Willmot*—H.T.—(S. M'Gredy & Son, 1917)—Color soft sulphury cream faintly blush at edges ; a fine garden and bedding rose, as well as for exhibition ; fragrant.
- Madame C. Martel*—H.T.—Color pure sulphur yellow.
- Madame Jules Gouchault*—Poly. pom.—(Turbat, 1915)—Color orange pink, vigorous.
- Madame M. Sabatier*—H.T.—Color bright velvety crimson.
- Madame Theo Delacourt*—H.T.—(Pernet-Ducher, 1915)—Color pale salmon, vigorous, bedding rose.
- Molly Bligh*—H.T.—(Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1917)—Color maddery pink, zoned orange.
- Mrs. Alfred Searl*—H.T.—(Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1917)—Color shell pink, flushed carmine on reverse.
- Mrs. A. W. Atkinson*—H.T.—(Chaplin Bros., 1917)—Color ivory white, erect habit, blooms large with high pointed centre.
- Mrs. Bullen*—H.T.—Color cochineal.
- Mrs. Chas. E. Shea*—H.T.—(S. M'Gredy & Son, 1917)—Color brilliant madder red, shot with glowing scarlet, the outer petals show deep rose shading on orange base. Good decorative, garden and bedding rose, fragrant.
- Mrs. Chaplin*—H.T.—(Chaplin Bros., 1917)—Color creamy pink on strong stems, bloom enormous size, shaded yellow at base.
- Mrs. Dunlap Best*—H.T.—(E. J. Hicks, 1916)—Color coppery bronze, vigorous, good bedding rose.
- Mrs. Franklin Dennison*—H.T.—(S. M'Gredy & Son, 1915)—Color porcelain white, vigorous, good exhibition rose.
- Mrs. Hugh Dickson*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1915)—Color deep crimson, heavy suffusion of orange and apricot ; fragrant ; buds pointed centre.
- Mrs. Rosalie Wrinch*—H.T.—(W. & J. Brown, 1915)—Color shell pink, very vigorous, pillar, semi-double.
- Noblesse*—H.T.—(S. M'Gredy & Son, 1917)—Color apricot primrose-yellow, outer petals flushed deep pearl pink, blooms upright, fragrant, good for massing or bedding.

- Princess Mary*—H.T.—(E. J. Hicks, 1915)—Color deep crimson scarlet, with bright yellow anthers, buds single, long and pointed, constant bloomer, fragrant.
- Red Cross*—H.T. Decorative—(Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1916)—Color orange crimson scarlet, tea rose perfume, stalks are erect and vigorous, waxy leathery broad foliage.
- President Boucher*—H.A.B.—Color coral red, shaded pawn red.
- Queen Alexandra*—H.T.—Color pale yellow, single.
- Raymond*—H.A.B.—Color salmon carmine.
- Sallie*—H.T.—(B. R. Cant & Sons)—Color creamy flesh with splashes of yellow, flowers large and full, good for massing or bedding, mildew proof.
- Souv. of Henry Graham*—H.T.—(Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1915)—Color, blush carmine on pearly cream, large pointed blooms, vigorous wood, fragrant, profuse bloomer.
- Senorita Carman Sert*—H.T.—Color Indian yellow.
- Scarlet Climber*—Wich.—(W. Paul & Son, 1915)—Color scarlet, very vigorous, good for garden or bedding.
- Titania*—China—(W. Paul & Son, 1915)—Color coppery crimson, vigorous, good bedding rose.
- Ulster Gem*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1916)—Color deep primrose yellow, single, long pointed buds, opening to large single flowers, some six inches in diameter.
- Ulster Standard*—H.T.—(Hugh Dickson, 1917)—Color deep crimson, shoots grow to uniform height of two feet, and ideal single bedding rose.

SOME NEW ROSES

NAME	INTRODUCED BY	COLOR
<i>Arthur R. Goodwin</i>	Pernet-Ducher, 1909	Orange yellow.
<i>Chrissie Mackeller</i>	Alex. Dickson, 1913	Bright orange pink.
<i>Cissie Easlea</i>	Pernet-Ducher, 1913	Naples yellow.
<i>Dora Van Tets</i>	Leenders, 1913	Deep crimson.
<i>Earl of Gosford</i>	McGredy & Son, 1912	Dark crimson.
<i>Edith Part</i>	McGredy & Son, 1913	Rich red, coppery.
<i>Edward Mawley</i>	McGredy & Son, 1911	Velvety crimson.
<i>Francis Scott Key</i>		Cherry red.
<i>George Dickson</i>	Alex. Dickson, 1912	Crimson.
<i>Lady Dunleath</i>	Alex. Dickson, 1913	Egg yolk yellow.

NAME	INTRODUCED BY	COLOR
<i>Lady Greenall</i>	Alex. Dickson, 1911.....	Sulphur yellow.
<i>Louise C. Breslau</i>	Pernet-Ducher, 1912.....	Coral red shaded.
<i>Mabel Drew</i>	Alex. Dickson, 1911.....	Cream.
<i>Madame E. Rostand</i>	Pernet-Ducher, 1912.....	Pale flesh shaded.
<i>Mrs. A. Carnegie</i>	Crocker, 1913.....	Soft lemon white.
<i>Mrs. R. D. McClure</i>	H. Dickson, 1913.....	Salmon pink.
<i>Ophelia</i>	Paul & Son, 1912.....	Salmon flesh.
<i>Queen Mary</i>	Alex. Dickson, 1913.....	Deep carmine and yellow.
<i>Sunburst</i>	Pernet-Ducher, 1912.....	Yellow.

NOVELTIES ADMISSIBLE TO CLASS XXVIII.

- Clarice Goodacre*—(A. Dickson, 1916)—Vigorous, biscuit chrome on ivory white, stiff petals.
- Columbia*—(1917)—Rose pink.
- Crimson Chatney*—(Merryweather, 1916)—Vigorous and hardy, bright crimson, perfectly imbricated, strongly fragrant.
- Crimson Emblem*—(McGredy, 1916)—Color brilliant, dazzling scarlet, sweet scented.
- Donald MacDonald*—(A. Dickson, 1916)—Carmine, medium size, Persian Tea perfume.
- Double Ophelia*—H.T.—(1917).
- Evelyn*—H.T.—(1918).
- Flame of Fire*—(McGredy, 1916)—Pure orange flame ; intensely bright, erect habit, sweet scented.
- Frank W. Dunlop*—(Dunlop, 1918)—Deep pink. Mrs. Charles Russell and Mrs. George Sawyer.
- G. Amedee Hammond*—(A. Dickson, 1916)—Deep apricot, shedding to buff, valuable alike for exhibition or garden.
- Golden Gem*—H.T.—(1917)—Lady Hillingdon and Harry Kirk.
- Henrietta*—(Merryweather, 1916)—A fiery orange crimson, developing to a self coral salmon.
- Mary Hill*—H.T.—(1917)—Ophelia and Sunburst.
- Miss Ruby Dent*—H.P.—(1916)—Sport of Mrs. John Laing.
- Miss Stewart Clark*—(A. Dickson, 1916)—Pure golden yellow, medium size, globular blooms.
- Modesty*—(McGredy, 1916)—Color pearly cream, faintly flushed rose.
- Mrs. A. Glen-Kidston*—(A. Dickson, 1916)—Cinnamon rosy carmine, to deep rose and very fragrant.

Mrs. Bryce Allan—(A. Dickson, 1916)—Color carmine, globular imbricated blooms on erect stalks.

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany—H.T.—(1918)—Sport of Sunburst.

Mrs. Henry Winnett—H.T.—(Dunlop, 1917).

Mrs. Mona Hunting—(H. Dickson, 1916)—Deep chamois yellow, opening to pure fawn.

Nellie Parker—(H. Dickson, 1916)—Pale creamy white, with deeper centre.

Ophelia Supreme—(1917)—Light pink with a flush of yellow at the base.

Premier—(1917)—A cross between Ophelia and Russell.

Prince Charming—(H. Dickson, 1916)—Deep reddish copper, with old gold base, buds long, full and pointed.

Purity—H.W.—(1917)—Unnamed seedling and Mme. Caroline Testout.

Roserie—H. Ramb.—(1917).

Silvia—H.T.—(1918)—Sport of Ophelia.

AUTUMN FLOWERING ROSES

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND
HYBRID TEA AND PERPETUALS

Caroline Testout	Lady Ursula	Lady Ashtown
Bessie Brown	Frau Karl Druschki	J. B. Clark
Gustave Grunerwald	Ulrich Brunner	Chas. J. Graham
Dean Hole	Mildred Grant	Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt
Avoca	Lyon	Hugh Dickson
Mrs. John Laing		

TEAS AND NOISETTES

White Maman Cochet	Souvenir de Pierre Notting
Maman Cochet	Madame Constant Soupert
W. R. Smith	Mrs. Edward Mawley
Madame Jules Gravereaux	Mrs. Foley Hobbs
Lady Hillingdon	Madame Hoste
Molly Sharman Crawford	Marie van Houtte

DECORATIVE ROSES

Madame A. Chatenay	Madam Antione Marie	Rayon d'Or
Louise C. Breslau	Perle d'Or	Sunburst
A. R. Goodwin	Jessie	Ecarlate
Gruss an Teplitz	Trier	Willowmere
Madame Ravary	Madame E. Herriot	Madame Jean Dupuy
La Tosca	Prince of Bulgaria	Mrs. Cutbush
Betty	Lady Pirrie	Orleans

ROSE PESTS AND DISEASES

INSECT ENEMIES. (1) SAP SUCKERS

NAME	APPEARANCE	SEASON	SPRAY
Rose Scale	A white scale upon the stem. Under this the insect lives and breeds.	Spring and Summer	Spray in early Spring and late Autumn with lime sulphur or whale oil soap.
Aphis or Green Fly	Small green flies with and without wings, appearing in dense masses on leaf, bud and stem.	From spring throughout the Summer	Strong washings with water from the hose, squeezing between thumb and finger. Weak solution of nicotine (2 teaspoonfuls to 1½ gals. of water)
White Fly	Appearing in crowds upon the back of the leaves.	Summer	Soft soap (English, obtainable at Lymans), in weak solution. One tablespoonful to 1 gallon. Dissolve with warm water and add cold. Whale Oil Soap. Prepared the same way.

DEVOURING INSECTS

The Rose Grub or Maggot	The larva of a small tortux moth which rolls itself into a leaf or between leaves which it rolls together and, under cover, crawls into the bud.	June	Press the leaves so rolled between finger and thumb. No wash will have any effect.
Rose Slugs	Soft and shapeless and green. Eats holes in leaves or skeletonizes them.	June	Knock them off with the hose. Spray with the following decoction: A handful of quassia bark soaked over night in two gallons of water. Strain off and add 1 tablespoonful of soft soap.
American Rose Beetles	Bury themselves in the flowers.	June	Difficult to destroy. Try half a pound of whale oil soap to 1 gallon of water.
Rose Leaf Hopper	A white or green insect known by its hopping movement when the leaves are touched.	June and July	Weak nicotine solution.
Caterpillars of many kinds	Differing in color and size.	All through Summer	Whale oil soap in weak solution grocer, or fir tree oil, 1 tablespoonful to 2 gallons of water.

FUNGUS DISEASE

NAME OF FUNGUS	APPEARANCE	SEASON	PREVENTIVE SPRAY
Rose Mildew	First, downy mildew on the leaves. Second, felt-like patches on the stems.	Spring and late Summer	Potassium Sulphide ½ oz. to 1 gallon of water. More diluted for tender foliage. Spray "Serum" made by Gleeson & Co., Watford, England. 2 oz. to 1 gallon of water well stirred.
Rose Leaf Rust	Powdery orangesporesucceeded by black specks on the under surface of the leaf.	Late Summer	Ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate: Copper carbonate 1½ drachms, carbonate ammonia 5 drachms, water 2 gallons.
Rose Leaf Scorch	Brown patches which falling out, makes holes in the leaves.	Autumn	Paint with Stockholm tar (Dr. Gussow.)
Black Spot	Black patches with a fringed border on the leaves		
Parasitic Rose Canker (not to be confounded with ordinary Rose Canker which is a physiological condition).	Ragged and swollen lumps growing upon and deforming the stem—first appearing as a red patch upon the bark.		

Always remember that lady birds are the friends of the Rose.

The Constitution

I. The undersigned hereby constitute themselves The Rose Society of Ontario, the seat of which shall be at Toronto, where the Records and Library shall be kept.

II. The purposes of the Society are to study, cultivate and exhibit Roses, award prizes for cultivation, exhibition of, and essays upon Roses and Rose Culture. To acquire a Library on Rose Culture, and generally to further encourage the cultivation and study of Roses.

III. The Society shall consist of the undersigned, and such additional persons as shall from time to time be recommended for election by the Committee, and shall be elected by a majority of the votes of the members voting, and on payment of the fees prescribed by the rules. Such voting shall be by ballot, and the Secretary shall supply each member of the Society with a ballot containing the names of the candidates. The ballot shall be returned to the Secretary, who shall count the votes for and against the candidates, and if any candidate shall be found to have one vote in ten against him, he shall not be elected. At least twenty votes in favor of a candidate shall be necessary to his election.

IV. The members of the Society shall forthwith elect from amongst themselves a committee, to consist of twenty members, of whom six shall form an Advisory Board, and one shall be a representative of the Women's Institutes; and such Committee shall make rules, and perform all executive and administrative duties; and six shall form a quorum. The Committee shall elect from among themselves a President and four Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office for two years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

V. The Committee shall hold office for two years from the date of their election, and until their successors shall be elected, and all members thereof shall be eligible for re-election.

VI. The Committee shall appoint a Secretary and Treasurer, both of which offices may be held by one person, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Committee.

VII. The President and Advisory Board may be men, and all other members of the Committee, and officers, may be men or women.

VIII. All those holding office in the Society, and all members of the Committee, must be amateurs.

IX. If any vacancy occurs in the Committee, by the death, resignation, or inability to act, of any of the members thereof, the other members of the Committee may appoint another to fill his or her place, to hold office on the same terms as the other members of the Committee.

X. The members of the Society in any city or town or other districts of Ontario to be defined by the Committee, may, with the approval of the Committee, appoint a sub-committee for such city or town or other district, and may elect a presiding officer thereof, to be called the (name of the city, town or district) Vice-President, and subject to the approval of the Committee, for the management of such local affairs of the Society, not inconsistent with the Constitution and Rules, as may be necessary, and members so acting may adopt the name of the Rose Society of Ontario (name of city, town or district) Branch.

XI. Two Exhibitions shall be held in Toronto, one in June and one in the Autumn, at times to be appointed by the Committee, at which prizes may be given.

XII. All competitions for prizes shall be divided in the following classes :

CLASS 1—*Professional*—Comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade of growing and selling flowers.

CLASS 2—*Semi-Professional*—Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but keep gardeners, not otherwise employed.

CLASS 3—*Semi-Amateur*—Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but have the occasional assistance of gardeners in the cultivation of Roses, not solely employed by themselves.

CLASS 4—*Amateurs*—Comprising all those persons who do not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of any gardeners.

XIII. Where a local branch is formed, under Clause ten (X.) of the Constitution, such branch may hold local exhibitions, subject to the provisions of Clause eleven (XI.) of the Constitution.

XIV. All members of the Society shall have access to the Library, free of charge.

XV. The Constitution may be changed in any respect, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting of the Society.

XVI. A general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held at such place in the City of Toronto, as the Committee shall appoint, on the first Thursday in the month of February in each year, or on such other day, not later than the third Thursday, as the Committee shall appoint, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Committee of all matters of interest and business during the preceding year, and for all other general purposes relating to the management of the Society, and at such meeting a full statement of the finances of the Society shall be submitted to the meeting by the Committee. And at every second annual meeting for the election of a Committee for the ensuing two years. Notice of such annual



TANSENDSCHON, THE ELMS, WESTON

meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Society, not later than ten days before such meeting be held.

XVII. Whenever the Committee deem it necessary, a general meeting of the members of the Society may be called, notice of which, stating the object and purpose of the meeting, shall be mailed to each member of the Society not later than ten days before such a meeting shall be held.

(Signed).

The Rules

For the benefit of those wishing to join the Society we here print the rules. Membership in the Society gives opportunity of obtaining personal assistance in Rose growing by sending a letter, with questions clearly stated and a stamped envelope enclosed, to the Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Margery Cayley, 14 Cornish Road, also of visiting the exhibitions and of receiving a copy of the Annual.

RULES OF THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

1. The subscription to the Rose Society of Ontario shall be one dollar per annum, payable in advance on the first day of January of each year, and not later than the date of the annual meeting.
2. A newly elected member, on being notified of his or her election, shall forthwith pay his subscription for the year.
3. If a member is elected after September in any year and before the following January, his or her subscription shall be taken as for the following year.
4. Any member may, upon payment of ten dollars (\$10.00) be declared a life member.
5. The Committee may form such Sub-Committees as may be necessary for the transaction of business.
6. Lectures and instructions upon Roses and their culture shall be given under the auspices of the Society, at such times and places as the Committee may determine, but such lectures and instructions shall not disqualify any member attending them from exhibiting in Class 4 according to the Constitution.
7. The Committee shall have power to appoint such persons, not necessarily members of the Society, as may be necessary for arranging for the Exhibition.

List of Members

LIFE MEMBERS

Mrs. G. G. Adam.....	160 St. George St.
Mrs. W. H. B. Aikins.....	134 Bloor St. W.
Dr. W. H. B. Aikins.....	134 Bloor St. W.
Mr. E. D. Armour.....	103 Avenue Road
Miss M. E. Armour.....	103 Avenue Road
Dr. J. M. Baldwin.....	31 DeLisle Ave.
Mr. C. E. Burden.....	494 Avenue Road
Mrs. R. J. Christie.....	29 Queen's Park
Mr. R. J. Christie.....	29 Queen's Park
Mrs. James Cockshutt.....	Brantford, Ont.
Mr. H. C. Cox.....	15 Queen's Park
Mrs. H. H. Dewart.....	5 Elmsley Place
Mrs. J. J. Gibbons.....	120 Roxborough St. E.
Lt. Col. Walter Gow.....	Overseas
Mrs. L. A. Hamilton.....	30 St. Joseph St.
Mr. Thomas Hobbs.....	London, Ont.
Mr. A. W. Holmsted.....	65 Beaty Ave.
Mrs. Lewis Howard.....	131 Madison Ave.
Mr. P. E. Light.....	Dep. of Agric., Ottawa
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Mr. W. H. Lyon.....	1268 King St. W.
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Mrs. W. H. Moore.....	15 Cluny Ave.
Mrs. A. B. Patterson.....	11 Bedford Road
Mr. Alfred Rogers.....	"Uplands," Deer Park
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Mrs. Hanley Baines.....	426 Huron St.
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Mrs. Barber.....	88 St. Albans St.
Miss Barber.....	88 St. Albans St.
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Mr. George Beardmore.....	136 Beverley Street
Miss Helen Beardmore.....	Port Credit, Ont.
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Mrs. Birge.....	275 James St., Hamilton, Ont.
Mrs. Davidson Black.....	8 Linden Street
Mr. Blackmore.....	243 Hughson N., Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. Hugh Blain.....	42 Clarendon Ave.
Dr. D. H. Boddington.....	81 Wilcox St.
Mrs. John R. Bone..	494 Brunswick Ave.
Mr. John R. Bone.....	494 Brunswick Ave.
Mr. George Bonnett.....	1564 Queen St. W.
Mr. Carl A. Borgstrom.....	12 St. Clair Ave. E.
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Mr. Robert Braden.....	R.R. No. 1, Grennock, Ont.
Mr. J. P. Bradley.....	6 Springhurst Ave.
Mr. N. S. Bradley.....	78 Summerhill Ave.
Mrs. Edmund Bristol.....	179 Beverley St.
Miss Marjorie Bristol.....	73 McNab St. N., Hamilton, Ont.
Dr. Frank Britton.....	Brantford, Ont.
Mr. W. A. Brodie.....	5 Admiral Road
The Rev. C. S. Brotherton.....	Box 32, Hastings, Ont.
Mrs. Theodor Brough.....	19 Oriole Road
Mrs. George Broughall.....	96 St. George St.
Dr. Albert Broughton.....	205 Markham St.
Mrs. E. Percival Brown.....	107 Woodlawn Ave.
Mr. F. D. Brown.....	29 Roxborough St. E.
Mr. J. A. Brown.....	511 West Marion St.
Mrs. R. E. Brown.....	65 Clarendon Ave.
Mr. John W. Bruce.....	671 Carlaw Ave.
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Mr. S. B. Brush.....	32 Lowther Ave.
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Mr. James Bryson.....	207 Papineau Ave., Montreal, Que.
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Mrs. Bullock.....	57 Parkway Ave.
Mr. J. B. Bunt	66 Bagot St., Kingston, Ont.
Mr. W. M. Burden.....	130 Balmoral Ave.
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Mr. Charles Burk.....	338 Rusholme Road
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Mrs. Burnside.....	82 Lowther Ave.
Mr. Sam. Butler.....	488 Gladstone Ave.
Mr. W. J. J. Butler.....	58 Lytton Blvd.
Mr. Sandford C. Calvin.....	13 King St. W., Kingston, Ont.
Mr. D. O. Cameron.....	Oakville, Ont.

Miss Charlotte Campbell.....	Milton West, Ont.
Mr. John M. Campbell.....	309 Grace St.
Dr. K. Campbell.....	1461 Danforth Ave.
Mrs. C. N. Candee.....	39 South Drive
Mr. S. D. Carver	Box 873, Peterborough, Ont.
Miss Carlyle.....	187 Gerrard St. E.
Mr. Thomas Carruthers.....	Blue Hawk Lake, Haliburton, Ont.
Mr. J. A. Carveth.....	Birchcliff P.O., Ont.
Mrs. Allen Case.....	34 Warren Road
Mr. Hamilton Cassels.....	72 Clarendon Ave.
Mr. Richard Cathcart.....	111 Harcourt Ave.
Mr. E. C. Cattanach.....	68 Prince Arthur Ave.
Mrs. John Cavers.....	Douglas Gardens, Oakville, Ont.
Mr. Victor Cawthra.....	163 St. George St.
Mr. Bryan Chadwick.....	107 Howland Ave.
Mr. C. E. Chambers.....	13 Star Ave.
Mrs. C. E. Chambers.....	13 Star Ave.
Mr. H. H. Champ.....	64 Aberdeen Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
Mrs. F. B. Chapin.....	138 Warren Road
Mr. Richard Chapman, Jr.....	90 Beaconsfield Ave.
Mr. Arthur Charles.....	343 Hillsdale Ave.
Mrs. C. B. Charlewood.....	199 Heath St. W.
Mrs. R. F. Chisholm.....	226 Geoffrey St.
Mr. T. A. Chisholme.....	323 Sherbourne St.
Mr. Geo. F. Clare.....	101 Woodlawn Ave.
Mrs. Caspar Clark.....	"Clarksons," Queen St. E.
Mr. K. H. Clark.....	12 Endean Rd.
Miss Clarke.....	78 Pricefield Ave.
Mrs. A. R. Clarke.....	72 Roxborough St. E.
Miss E. M. Clarkson.....	Clarkson, Ont.
Mr. C. G. Clatworthy.....	26 Regal Road
Mr. Alfred Cleworth.....	18 St. Clair Gardens
Mr. W. H. Clay.....	2178 Gerrard St. E.
Mr. H. W. Clear.....	Dentonia Pk., Coleman P.O., Ont.
Mr. Ernest J. Clegg.....	293 Windermere Rd., Walkerville, Ont.
Mr. Leonard J. Click.....	329 Hillsdale Ave.
Mr. A. F. Cluff.....	Seaforth, Ont.
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Mr. W. F. Cober.....	73 Oakwood Ave.
Miss Coleman.....	476 Huron St.

Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman.....	Roselawn, Union St., Kingston, Ont.
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Mr. R. J. Corson.....	Markham, Ont.
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Miss Daintry.....	Cobourg, Ont.
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Mr. George Day.....	14 Jay Ave.
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Mrs. Ronald Denne.....	113 Simcoe St., Peterborough, Ont.
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Miss Isabella Dewar.....	Pembroke, Ont.
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Mr. H. D. Eby	35 Cluny Ave.
Mr. Henry Edge	Seaforth, Ont.
Mr. John Elborn	15 Norman St., Stratford, Ont.
Mrs. W. J. Elliott	57 Walmer Road
Mr. Robert Ellis	131 Balsam Ave.
Mr. J. L. Englehart	56 Church St.
Mrs. H. A. Ernst	New Hamburg, Ont.
Mrs. F. P. Evans	581 Huron St.
Mrs. H. S. Falls	96 Talbot St., N. Simcoe, Ont.
Mrs. Patterson Farmer	176 Roxborough St. E.
Mrs. George Fensom	84 Chestnut Park Rd.
Mr. D. M. Ferguson	78 John St. N., Stratford, Ont.
Mr. J. B. Ferguson	180 Warren Road
Mr. W. J. Ferguson	Box 542, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Mr. C. E. Fice	458 Euclid Ave.
Mr. J. Firstbrook	Lawrence Park
Mr. C. R. Fitch	Fort Frances, Ont.
Mr. C. E. Fleming	51 Bernard Ave.
Mr. H. W. Fleury	Aurora, Ont.
Mrs. Forbes	Hespeler, Ont.
Mr. Thomas Foster	3 Hendrick Ave.
Mr. W. Fountain	152 Walmer Road
Mr. Wm. Claude Fox	119 Glen Road
Miss Beatrice Francis	Sussex Court Apts.
Mr. Thos. Frizell	309 Montreal St., Kingston, Ont.
Mr. Fry	80 Alcorn Ave.
Miss H. H. Fudger	40 Maple Ave.
Mrs. R. B. Fudger	77 Elm Ave.
Mr. J. Ganby	106 Warren Road
Mrs. N. B. Gash	85 Spadina Road
Dr. W. T. Gemmell	95 S. Waterloo St., Stratford, Ont.
Mr. John A. Gibbons	43 Callendar St.
Mr. E. H. Gibson	68 Elsworth Ave.
Mr. George Gibson	228 Bloor St. W.
Mr. A. Gilchrist	424 Runnymede Road
Mrs. J. W. Gilmour	138 Bedford Road
Mrs. Thomas Gilmour	171 St. George St.
Glen-Charles	100 King St. W.
Mrs. J. M. Godfrey	72 Lowther Ave.
Miss Ethel Godson	80 Avenue Road

Mr. Lionel Godson.....	80 Avenue Road
Mr. W. R. Goodall.....	62 Yorkville Ave.
Mrs. C. H. Gooderham.....	112 Warren Road
Mr. H. M. Graham.....	82 Rusholme Road
Mr. E. Grainger.....	1360 Yonge St.
Mr. P. E. Grand.....	12 Roxborough Drive
Mr. A. E. Grant.....	Woodstock, Ont.
Mrs. Grasett.....	71 Clarendon Ave.
Mr. J. S. Grassick.....	9 Heath St. W.
Mr. H. A. Gray.....	97 St. Vincent St.
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Mrs. F. L. Green.....	Greenwood, Ont.
Miss K. A. Green.....	Greenwood, Ont.
Mr. J. T. Green.....	Postmaster, Gananoque, Ont.
Mrs. Walter Greene.....	186 Balmoral Ave.
Mrs. Greening.....	221 St. George St.
Mr. E. R. Greig.....	26 Grange Road
Mr. W. K. L. Greig.....	176 Briar Hill Ave.
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Mr. H. E. Guppy.....	77-81 Sandwich St. W., Windsor, Ont.
Mr. W. D. Gwynne.....	27 Dunbar Road
Mr. C. S. Gzowski.....	60 Glen Road
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Mr. Paul Hahn.....	201 Heath St. W.
Mr. John G. Hall.....	"Thornwood," Port Credit, Ont.
Mrs. R. H. Hall.....	459 Reid St., Peterborough, Ont.
Mr. W. S. Hall.....	38 Woolfrey Ave.
Mrs. F. W. Harcourt.....	235 Russell Hill Road
Miss Harcourt.....	235 Russell Hill Road
Mrs. Harding.....	41 Spadina Road
Mrs. S. Hardy.....	33 Russell Hill Road
Mr. George R. Hargraft.....	62 Glen Road
Mr. A. H. Harkness.....	330 St. Clarens Ave.
Mr. W. E. Harper.....	14 Albany Ave.
Mrs. Ronald Harris.....	Ridout St., London, Ont.
Mr. Lloyd Harris.....	Brant Ave., Brantford, Ont.
Mr. Thomas Harrison.....	Weston, Ont.
Mr. William Hartry.....	Seaforth, Ont.
Mr. Wm. Harty.....	Seaforth, Ont.
Mrs. Hay.....	43 Castle Frank Road
Miss Hay.....	43 Castle Frank Road

Mrs. John Hay	43 St. George St.
Mr. Henry Hedgecock	482 Roxton Road
Miss Isabella Helm	Briar Hill Ave.
Mr. Joseph Henderson	155 Crescent Road
Mrs. Joseph Henderson	155 Crescent Road
Mr. Aubrey Heward	Wilton Farm, Oakville, Ont.
Mrs. Aubrey Heward	Wilton Farm, Oakville, Ont.
The Rev. Canon G. E. Hill	St. George Crescent, Goderich, Ont.
Mr. H. M. Hill	Indians' Agent's Office, Brantford, Ont.
Mr. Hilton M. Hill	R.R. No. 1, Middleport, Ont.
Mr. Albert Hitchcock	c-o Aubrey Heward, Oakville, Ont.
Mr. W. J. Hoath	272 College St.
Miss Hodgins	1 Centre St., St. Catharines, Ont.
Mr. J. P. Hodgins	88 Warren Road
Mr. A. W. Holmstead	65 Beaty Ave.
Mr. John B. Holden	31 Roxborough Drive
Mrs. F. Hood	720 Spadina Ave.
Mr. Harry Hooper	548 Huron St.
Mrs. Harry Hooper	548 Huron St.
Mr. Chas. E. Hughes	57 Simpson Ave.
Mr. Robert E. Hughes	633 E. Uttica St., Buffalo, U.S.A.
Mrs. W. R. Hughes	26 Nobel St. } Summer Address,
Mr. W. R. Hughes	26 Nobel St. } "Greystones", Islington
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Mrs. George Ingleby	1 Jackman Ave.
Mr. Robert Inglis	158 St. George St.
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Mr. B. N. Jackson	54 Castle Frank Road
Mr. C. Jackson	57 Dupont St.
Mr. C. Jackson	135 Alcorn Ave.
Miss Bertha Jarvis	34 Prince Arthur Ave.
Mr. John Jeffrey	79 Warren Road
Mr. T. Jenkins	62 Roxborough St. W.
Mr. David Johnston	429 Palmerston Ave.
Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston	119 St. George St.
Mrs. F. B. Johnston	120 Huntley St.
Mr. F. B. Johnston	120 Huntley St.
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Mrs. P. J. Johnston	Deseronto, Ont.
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Mrs. Geo. E. Jones	112 Green St., St. Catharines, Ont.

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Mrs. E. H. Jordan.....	Goderich, Ont.
Mrs. R. B. Joyce.....	320 Brunswick Ave.
Mr. Joseph Kehoe.....	86 Clarence St., Kingston, Ont.
Mr. Marsden Kemp.....	109 Frontenac St., Kingston, Ont.
Mr. A. E. Kennedy.....	480 Brunswick Ave.
Mr. John Kennedy.....	31 Duke St., Stratford, Ont.
Mr. Fred. Kent.....	207 Kent Bldg.
Miss E. Kerr.....	103 Roxborough St. W.
Mrs. O. D. Klaehn.....	66 Centre St., Stratford, Ont.
Mr. Thomas Knowlton.....	146 Wellesley Crescent
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Miss Marion Laidlaw.....	49 Queen's Park
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Mrs. S. Langley.....	45 Parkway Ave.
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Mrs. W. Cecil Lee.....	64 Madison Ave.
Miss Lefroy.....	162 Warren Road
Mr. E. B. Lefroy.....	162 Warren Road
Mr. Robert Leigh.....	280 Gilmore Ave.
Mr. G. G. LeMessurier.....	63 Isabella St.
Mr. E. J. Lennox.....	Walmer Road
Mr. S. Lillie.....	846 Palmerston Ave.
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Mrs. J. D. Livingston.....	Forest, Ont.
Mr. George D. Lockhart.....	King, Ont.
Mr. John Logan.....	45 Hogarth Ave.
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Mrs. Harry Love.....	780 Davenport Road
Mrs. R. A. Lucas.....	"Rowanhurst," Hamilton, Ont.
Mr. H. Ludwig.....	320 Russell Hill Road
Mr. Albert Maas.....	87 Walmer Road
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Mrs. McLean Macdonnell.....	35 Prince Arthur Ave.
Mrs. Stuart MacFarlane.....	46 Elgin Ave.
Miss A. W. Mackay.....	Wawa Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man.

Mr. W. MacDonald Mackay.....	26 Lonsdale Road
Mrs. James N. Mackenzie.....	222 Poplar Plains Road
Mrs. Herbert Macklem.....	112 Bedford Road
Dr. J. J. R. Macleod.....	45 Nanton Ave.
Mr. Donald MacLean.....	51 Leuty Ave.
Mr. W. T. Macoun.....	Dept. of Agric., Ottawa, Ont.
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Mr. Thomas Manton.....	Blythwood Road, Eglington
Mrs. H. S. Mara.....	10 Chestnut Pk. Rd.
Mr. J. A. Mara.....	1 McMaster Ave.
Mr. E. Marshall.....	67 Roxborough St. W.
Mr. Noel Marshall.....	623 Sherbourne St.
Mrs. Herbert Mason.....	295 Russell Hill Road
Mrs. W. E. H. Massey.....	Dentonia Park, Coleman, Ont.
Mr. J. W. Matson.....	444 Gladstone Ave.
Miss Ina Matthews.....	89 St. George St.
Mrs. R. C. Matthews.....	134 Lyndhurst Ave.
Mrs. E. Maw.....	87 Galley Ave.
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Mrs. E. R. McCabe.....	Box 14, Napanee, Ont.
Mrs. D. L. McCarthy.....	3 Elm Ave.
Mrs. Watson McClain.....	29 Dunbar Road
Mr. Watson McClain.....	29 Dunbar Road
Mrs. Jas. McClung.....	233 Poplar Plains Road
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Mr. A. McGregor.....	131 Highfield Road
Mrs. McIlwraith.....	30 Prince Arthur Ave.
Mrs. Geo. McKay.....	Aylmer W., R.R. 5
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Mrs. M. M. McLaughlin.....	77 Forest Hill Road
Mr. R. S. McLaughlin.....	Box 247, Oshawa, Ont.
Mr. W. J. McLeod.....	24 Evergreen Ave., London, Ont.
Mrs. S. B. McMichael.....	98 Roxborough St. W.
Mr. S. B. McMichael.....	98 Roxborough St. W.
Mrs. Angus McMurchy.....	67 Chestnut Park Road
Dr. Helen McMurchy.....	122 South Drive
Miss McMurchy.....	122 South Drive
Mr. Leonard L. McMurray.....	62 Maple Ave.
Mr. Louis S. McMurray.....	10 Chestnut Park Road

Mr. W. J. McNeil	148 Rideau St., Kingston, Ont.
Miss Mary McPherson	63 Centre St., Stratford, Ont.
Mr. F. H. McVity	Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont.
Miss Edith Meyers	72 Heath St. W.
Lt.-Col. Michie	208 St. George St.
Mr. H. W. Mickle	28 Rosedale Road
Miss S. Mickle	48 Heath St. E.
Miller & Sons	Lauder Ave.
Mrs. A. J. Mitchell	140 Walmer Road
Miss Mitchell	140 Walmer Road
Mrs E. M. Mitchell	Ontario Gardens, Port Hope, Ont.
Mrs. P. H. Mitchell	Traders Bank Bldg.
Mr. P. H. Mitchell	Traders Bank Bldg.
Mr. S. A. Monk	7 Walter St.
Mr. H. J. Moore	Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Dr. John T. Moore	Brooklin, Ont.
Mrs. G. H. Moore	59 Woodlawn Ave.
Capt. Jas. Moore	Brooklin, Ont.
Mrs. Arthur Morrell	291 Russell Hill Road
Mrs. Thomas Mounce	2 Playfair Crescent
Mrs. Max. Morell	100 Dowling Ave.
Miss M. Morris	128 Park Road
Mrs. G. A. Morrow	104 Dunvegan Road
Miss Sylvia Morton	11 Norwood Road
Mr. E. L. Morton	11 Norwood Road
Miss Musson	148 Dunn Ave.
Miss Nairn	15 Scarth Road
Mrs. G. G. Nasmith	The Margaret Eaton School of Expression
Mrs. Barrington Nevitt	46 Bloor St. W.
Dr. Barrington Nevitt	46 Bloor St. W.
Mrs. Irving Nevitt	Beech Ave.
The Hon. Frederick Nicholls	79 St. George St.
Mrs. W. H. C. Nicholson	10 Wolseley Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.
Mrs. Reginald Northcote	93 Elm Ave.
Mr. Reginald Northcote	93 Elm Ave.
Mr. Harry Norton	Edgewater Farm, Airscliff, Que.
Mr. F. J. O'Callaghan	1 Sultan Street
Miss Bradda Ogden	Overseas
Mr. J. R. Oldaker	26 Luke Street, Stratford, Ont.
Mrs. O'Neil	28 Elm Grove Ave.
Mrs. Ormsby	"Ormscliffe," Mimico, Ont.
Mrs. H. C. Osborne	21 Rosedale Road

Lt.-Col. H. C. Osborne	21 Rosedale Road
Mrs. H. S. Osler	1 Rosedale Road
Mrs. A. B. Parker	102 Glendale Ave.
Mrs. T. A. Paterson	Agincourt, P.O., Ont.
Mr. T. Patterson	106 Romeo St., Stratford, Ont.
Mrs. A. B. Patterson	11 Bedford Road
Mrs. J. H. Patterson	260 St. George St.
Mrs. Patton	156 Warren Road
Mr. G. W. R. Pattullo	"Burnside," Woodstock, Ont.
Mrs. W. M. Paxton	The Lodge, Moore Park
Mrs. E. R. Peacock	71 Crescent Road
Mrs. William Pears	West Toronto
Mr. J. M. Pearen	14 William St., Weston, Ont.
Miss Pearson	35 N. Sherbourne St.
Mr. R. Pengilley	21 Midland Ave., Dentonia Park
Mr. Harry Penniston	129 Howland Ave.
Mr. J. T. Petrie	115 Church Street, St. Catharines, Ont.
Dr. W. H. Pepler	600 Spadina Ave.
Mrs. Phillips	4 Grange Road
Mr. Stuart Playfair	41 Rosedale Road
Mr. Fred. Pollard	Tilsonburg, Ont.
Major Herbert Porter	Overseas
Mr. W. J. Potter	431 Sumach St.
Miss R. Potter-Black	"Croydon," 52 Teddington Park Ave.
Miss Preston	Guelph, Ont., Agricultural College
Mrs. W. B. Raymond	17 Cliff Road
Mr. W. B. Raymond	17 Cliff Road
Mrs. A. R. Rea	"Aermont," Scarborough, Ont.
Mrs. Campbell Reaves	165 St. George St.
Mrs. Geo. B. Redget	Agincourt, Ont.
Mrs. Redmond	23 Fairview Boulevard
Mr. Thomas Rennie	10 N. Sherbourne St.
Mr. T. J. Rigney	169 King St., Kingston, Ont.
Mr. C. M. Robb	182 Concord Ave.
Mr. A. G. Roberts	3 Dennistoun Ave., Peterborough, Ont.
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Mr. A. H. Rodgers	330 Russell Hill Road
Mr. Alfred Robinson	319 Sunnyside Ave.
Mr. J. L. Robinson	47 Victoria Park Road
Mr. W. B. Robinson	423 Shaw St.
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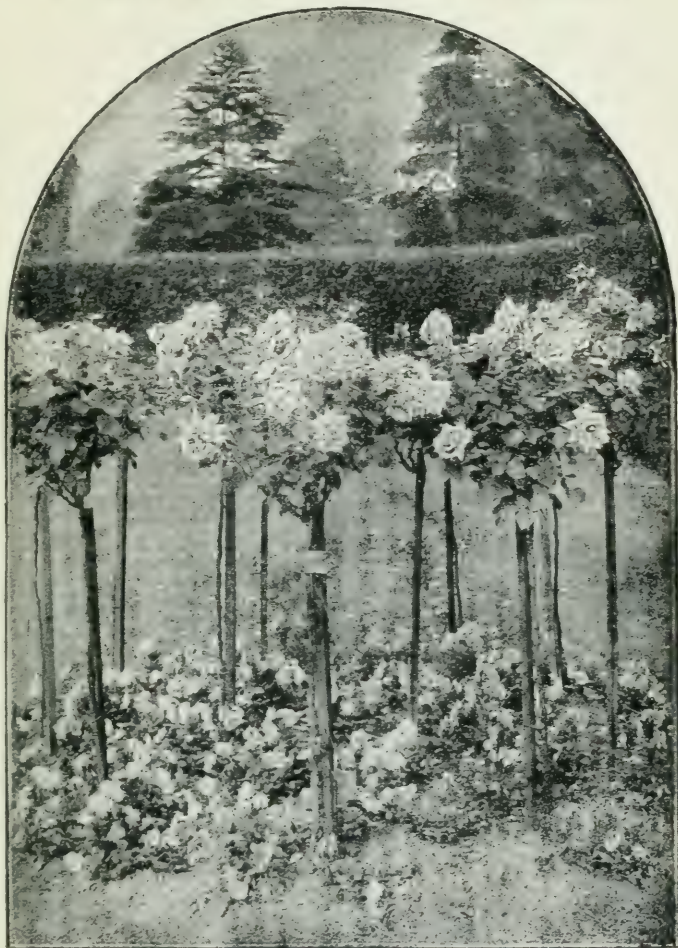
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Mrs. Clarence Starr	224 Bloor St. W.
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Mrs. W. A. Young.....	145 College St.
Mr. W. H. Young.....	592 Chamberlain St., Peterborough, Ont.
Mr. W. P. Zick.....	192 Mornington Ave., Stratford, Ont.

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Merryweather's Roses



M. A. BRUSH

24 Wellington Street West


Toronto

CATALOGUE FREE
ON APPLICATION

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The Sheridan Nurseries



Growers
of
Roses.
Shrubs
Trees.
Perennials.
Evergreens.

*The Nurseries
Sheridan Ont:
34 North Street
Toronto.*



"These advertisers want our business. Show them preference in buying."

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HARDY IRISH HYBRID TEA ROSE BUSHES—Government choice, 5 best kinds, \$2.85.

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HARDY PHLOX ROOTS—Most beautiful kinds, all different colors. Each, 20c.; 10, \$1.75.

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PANICULATA CLEMATIS—Japanese Star Clematis—3-year-old. Each, 60c.; per 10, \$5.25.

CLEMATIS (Large Flowering)—3-year-old. Each, 75c.; per 10, \$6.75.

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BOSTON IVY VINES—The popular creeper; clings to any wall. Each, 40c. and 60c.

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Rennie's Seed Annual Free. Delivery Free in Canada

THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED

King and Market Streets, Toronto

Phone Main 282, 1508

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Here is a snug little house for a snug little price. Don't think, however, that because the price is what it is, that the house is not our best type.

From start to finish it is made with our standard materials, in the best possible way.

Our price covers everything complete, with work room, heating system, benches and ventilating apparatus.

The greenhouse is 18 feet wide and 25 feet long.

Send for further particulars and price.

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Works on roller bearings.

Has a compound leverage developing a pressure that will make a clean drawing cut through a green limb two inches thick, without bruising or crushing.

Working parts of high carbon crucible, oil tempered steel forgings.

Fine tempered knife, blade removeable for sharpening.

Compact cutting parts permit of working among branches growing closely together.

Every pruning knife completely guaranteed

*Folder on Tree Pruning
mailed on request.*

Dominion Lawn Trimmer

Keeps the lawn edge evenly trimmed. Works where the lawn-mower cannot be crowded in. If your dealer has not one to show you write us and we will give you the name of the Hardware dealer in your locality who has the Dominion Lawn Trimmer.



Cuts within one quarter inch of wall or walk.



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LIMITED

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Begonias, awarded 46 Gold Medals, Double, Single, Single Frilled, Single Crested, Hanging Basket, each kind 2/6 and 5/- per packet.
 Cyclamen, mixed, 1/6, 2/6. 5/- per pkt. Delphinium, mixed, 1/6, 2/6 per pkt.
 Pansy, mixed, 1/6 and 2/6 per pkt. Polyanthus, mixed, 1/6 and 2/6 per pkt.
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Begonia—Price List Free on application.

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Roses, Shrubs, Perennials, Seeds,
 Bulbs, Lawn Grass,
 and
 Garden Sundries



are fully described and illustrated in our 1919 Catalog, it is sent free on application.

Tells all about the best varieties to grow.

Send for one now.

Steele Briggs Seed Co., Limited

Hamilton

TORONTO

Winnipeg



SLUG SHOT

Used from Ocean to Ocean for 35 Years

Sold by Seed Dealers of America

Saves Currants, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Flowers, Trees and Shrubs from Insects. Put up in popular packages at popular prices. Write for free pamphlet on Bugs and Blights, etc., to B. HAMMOND, Beacon, New York.

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By Appointment  To His Majesty

"HAWLMARK"

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FROM IRELAND

**DICKSON'S
Rose Trees**

Alex. Dickson & Sons, Limited, "Hawlmark" Newtownards, Ireland

Office—"Hawlmark," Belfast

Makes a Splendid Spray

The difficulty of securing and storing materials to make a cheap and satisfactory plant spray is experienced by many—to the detriment of the plants. Here is news of a very inexpensive, easily secured and effective spray which only needs a trial to get your hearty endorsement.

LIFEBUOY HEALTH SOAP

A prominent Toronto Gardener says:

"I have found Lifebuoy Soap one of the best sprays tried in a lifetime of gardening experience. I make up a good suds, cool, and the liquid makes a thoroughly satisfactory carbolic spray. Before transplanting, give your young plants a good spray or painting with this Lifebuoy suds and they will start free of insect life."

AT ALL GROCERS—EVERYWHERE

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, TORONTO



A PRIZE GARDEN

What a source of satisfaction it is to produce in your own garden the finest vegetables and flowers, fit to compete in a prize contest with the best the neighborhood can produce.

You can do this if you plant

**D. & F.'s High-Grade
SEEDS AND BULBS, ETC.**

Sixty First Prizes taken by Mr. F. S. Watson, of Lachine, Que., last year on products grown from D. & F.'s High-Grade Seeds. Have a prize garden this Summer. Catalogue sent free on request.

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The BEST is the CHEAPEST

PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS—they grow

You will find our Seeds on sale in most of the
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*Write us for a Seed Annual. It is free.
It contains cultural directions, cooking
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The more
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"Crop," the
more need for
intelligent
fertilizing



"Making two blades grow where only one blade grew before."

Gunns "SHUR-GAIN" FERTILIZERS

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GUNNS LIMITED - - WEST TORONTO



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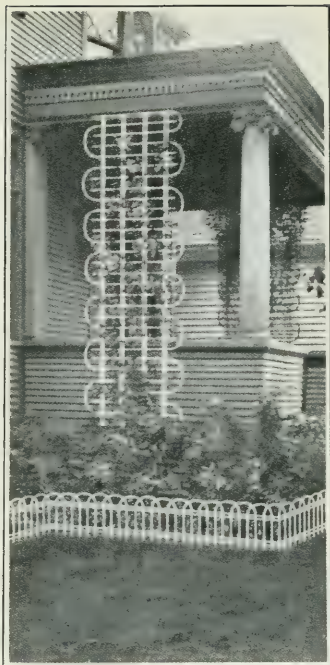
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Sprayed Roses are Superior Roses

Leaf destroying insects, caterpillars, and other annoying pests that hinder the growth of the Rose, can be easily destroyed by careful spraying with a Spramotor.

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FREE: We issue an 88-page catalogue and treatise regarding the diseases affecting fruit trees, vegetables, and flowers.

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Niagara Hand Duster

Designed for use around the Home on Ornamental Shrubbery, Roses, Flowers, House Plants, Vegetables, Fruit Trees, etc.

Dusting is the Logical Method

To control Mildew, Spot, and other Fungous Diseases, Aphis, and Chewing Insects, such as Slugs, Bugs, Caterpillars, etc.

IT eliminates the untidiness and drudgery of Liquid Sprayers—Will not stain Houses, or painted objects—Easy to handle—Inexpensive and thoroughly effective.

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Contains all the ingredients to properly protect the plants. No danger of burning. All ready to use.

Packed in packages of 1, 5, and 10 pounds.

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Gladioli and all kinds of
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We offer for SPRING and
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Hardy Canadian stock of the
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STOCK

Stone & Wellington

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Toronto, Ont.

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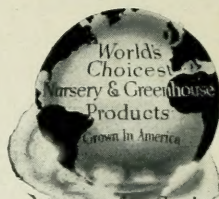
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Rose Bushes, Shrubs, Evergreens, Berry Bushes, Hedge Plants, Bulbs, Kitchen Garden Plants, etc., direct from nurserymen right near your home, and avoid risk of long travel.

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Write for our
General Nursery Catalogue

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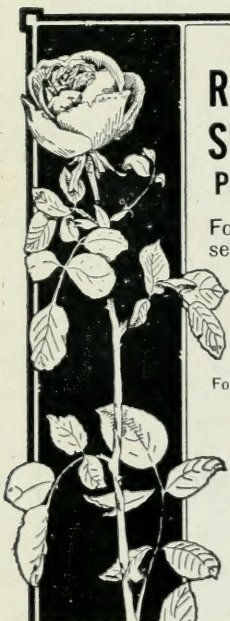
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Careful and intelligent service
Rutherford - New Jersey

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For a good selection see our 1919 Catalogue mailed on application.

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